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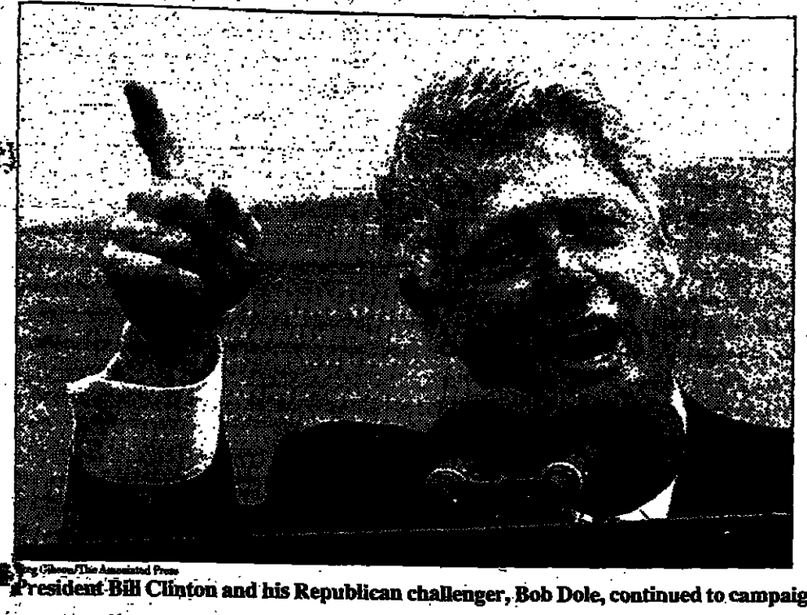
TODAY: STYLE Cult of Cool Page 9

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

A LITTLE-WATCHED CAMPAIGN ENDS AS AMERICANS CHOOSE A PRESIDENT



Greg Gibson/The Associated Press — Jim Young/Reuters

President Bill Clinton and his Republican challenger, Bob Dole, continued to campaign furiously across the country as the 1996 race drew to a close.

Clinton and Dole Drive Hard In a Mad Rush To the Finish

Polls Give President Big Lead, But Race for Control of House Is Considered Too Close to Call

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A presidential contest that appeared at times almost dormant ended Monday with a surprisingly dramatic rush, jolted to life by the limitless energy of Bob Dole and President Bill Clinton.

It appeared likely that despite the millions of dollars spent, the thousands of hands shaken and the hundreds of speeches delivered, the nation would emerge with the same man in the White House and the same party, the Republicans, controlling the Senate and House.

A New York Times/CBS News Poll issued Monday showed Mr. Clinton holding a lead of 16 percentage points over Mr. Dole, nearly the same as a year ago. The race for control of Congress was far closer, but was pointing to the likelihood of a re-elected Mr. Clinton again sharing power with Republicans, limiting the ability of each to press a partisan agenda.

Voters face a choice among Mr. Clinton, who has portrayed himself as the candidate of education, the environment, the elderly and the poor; Mr. Dole, a lifelong legislator whose campaign has revolved around a promise of a 15 percent income-tax cut and a pledge to restore "honor and integrity" to the White House, and Ross Perot, the third-party candidate whose calls for electoral reform and fiscal responsibility received little attention until the waning weeks of the campaign.

Ethics could haunt a second term; 10 races to watch. Page 3. A bellwether vote in California. Page 4.

The choice, Mr. Clinton told a cheering throng in Cleveland on Monday, "is about how we will go forward into the 21st century."

Not so, Mr. Dole told his own enthusiastic supporters in Alamogordo, New Mexico: The choice is about whether voters want an ethical administration or one struggling under a growing burden of investigations for alleged misdeeds.

"If you want a full-time president who won't be going to hearings or trials or anything else," he said, "Bob Dole is your choice."

But with the economy in good health and the nation at peace, Mr. Dole has been unable to threaten Mr. Clinton's substantial lead in opinion polls.

An ambitious 19-state swing by the former senator from Kansas that began Friday appeared to revitalize his campaign staff and give him a small lift in some polls. Mr. Dole seemed to feed on the energy of the crowds waiting for him at airports, meeting halls and diners, and responded with grace and humor, joking about his hoarse voice.

"A lot has been happening," he said in Phoenix, also Monday. "The polls are moving in our direction."

That slight movement kicked open a small door of hope in the minds of Republican strategists, who insisted that a come-from-behind victory in California could

See ELECTION, Page 8

For Flamboyant U.S. Hotelier in Moscow, a Violent End

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — One of the most flamboyant and best-known American businessmen in Russia has died in a hail of submachine-gun bullets near a luxury hotel over which he was involved in a bitter struggle for control with the city of Moscow.

The businessman, Paul Tatum, 41, a high-profile pioneer in Moscow's rough-and-tumble real estate market, was killed about 100 yards from the front gates of the riverfront Radisson-Slavyanskaya Hotel, where President Bill Clinton has stayed on trips to Moscow.

Two of Mr. Tatum's bodyguards were reported wounded in the incident, which took place on the steps leading down to one of Moscow's busiest subway stations at 5:10 P.M. Sunday. The police said a lone gunman shot Mr. Tatum 11 times with a Kalashnikov assault rifle.

The slaying stunned the American business community, of which Mr. Tatum was a colorful, long-standing member. Russian entrepreneurs and underworld figures in Moscow are occasionally the victims of car bombs, pipe bombs and assassins, but American executives in Russia have mostly escaped violence.

Nonetheless, Mr. Tatum's drawn-out fight with his partners at the hotel had been so public, and so nasty, that the surprise over the shooting was somewhat tempered. Mr. Tatum himself made it quite clear that he knew he was at risk, seldom going out in public without his bodyguards and often wearing a bulletproof vest.

"People are very disturbed, very upset," said Peter Charow, executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Russia. "This is something I'm not sure we expected would never happen. But certainly to have one of our

See MOSCOW, Page 8

Romanians Go With Flow Of the East's Reform Wave

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

BUCHAREST — Romanian voters swung with a trend rolling over Eastern Europe this year by rebuffing the ruling party for new faces, who, in this case, promise faster, thorough reforms for the youthful democracy.

Although less than half of the 17 million votes had been tallied Monday in the third free national elections since the fall of communism, President Ion Iliescu's leftist Party of Social Democracy fell to second place in the parliamentary vote, more than 7 percentage points behind the center-right coalition of the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Iliescu, a former Communist who scored overwhelming victories in 1990 and 1992, this time carried only a third of the presidential vote. He tops a field of 15 other candidates but will face a Nov. 17 runoff and strong competition from Emil Constantinescu of the Democratic Convention.

Romania's turn against the ruling party falls into a pattern of rejecting incumbents that began last November in Poland with the defeat of President Lech Walesa. Voters in Poland, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria all seemed to get the seven-year itch with the parties or leaders that led them from Communist rule.

In Romania, the phenomenon this weekend pushed the first anti-Communist reform-minded opposition atop of the former Communists. In Poland last November, the urge for change toppled a Solidarity hero in favor of a onetime Communist-turned-Social Democrat, Aleksander Kwasniewski, who promised stable growth.

In the Czech Republic this spring,

See VOTING, Page 8

Bogdan Cristel/Reuters

President Ion Iliescu of Romania on Monday; his leftist party suffered setbacks at the polls.

Texaco's Tarnished Star

Taped Discussions Reveal Racism Among Executives

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Senior executives at Texaco Inc. bantered comfortably among themselves in August 1994, planning the destruction of documents demanded in a discrimination lawsuit and berating the company's minority employees with racial epithets.

Unknown to almost everyone in the room, one executive was carrying a tape recorder. And it was on.

Those tapes, which were provided to the plaintiffs in the discrimination suit by the executive who recorded the conversations, are now at the center of the court proceedings.

Perhaps unlike any other record, the Texaco tapes offer an unfiltered glimpse into one company's senior levels, where important decisions — including promotion policies for minority employees — are made.

Equally important, the recordings — transcripts of which were obtained by The New York Times and which were excerpted in court papers — appear to have captured senior Texaco executives conspiring to break the law by destroying documents that could be requested as evidence in a lawsuit.

The tapes, in which the executives are heard referring to black employees as "black jelly beans" and "niggers," raise the stakes in the discrimination suit brought against Texaco by six company employees on behalf of as many as 1,500 other minority employees.

The suit, brought in early 1994, asserts that Texaco systematically discriminates against minority employees in promotions and has fostered a racially hostile environment.

For its part, Texaco said it had yet to hear the tapes and did not know whether the words quoted in court papers were ever said.

But Andrea Christensen, a lawyer representing the company, said Texaco was "shocked and dismayed" by the words attributed to the executives, adding that they constituted "a clear violation of Texaco policy."

The company said that it had appointed an outside lawyer to conduct an investigation and

See TEXACO, Page 8

Two Ancient Cities and One Old Schemer Court the Olympics

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — One of the most fascinating players in world sport is the 73-year old Italian Primo Nebiolo. He is a rascal. He is also to be respected, more than any other figure, during the campaign of 11 cities seeking to be host of the 2004 Olympics.

The Olympic election is a global beauty pageant for cities. Rome appears to be the favorite to hold the first Summer Olympics of the new millennium, partly because of Nebiolo. Cynics say Rome will win if Nebiolo can help bring in the votes; and, conversely, that Rome will lose if his Machiavellian plottings backfire, if Nebiolo's fellow International Olympic Committee voters turn against him in revolt.

Then there is the innocent hope that the election will be decided on merit. In that case, Rome remains a strong candidate.

As president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, Nebiolo has turned track and field into a major professional game.

Athletics is the most important sport in the Olympic program. Nebiolo is able to run it as he pleases by juggling hundreds of political favors, by converting enemies into friends and vice versa, and by, ensuring that he always has a majority of support from his nearly 200 national federations. He maneuvers their votes like a chess master playing a dozen boards at once.

Three years ago the IOC's conscience seemed to prevail when Sydney was chosen by the slimmest margin ahead of Beijing to be host of the 2000 Olympics. Many believe that last summer's Centenary Olympics were essentially hijacked for Atlanta by the IOC's American sponsors; then again, the IOC had little choice. The favorite at the time was Athens, which probably would have suffered bigger logistical disasters than Atlanta.

The record 11 cities bidding to hold the 2004

See GAMES, Page 21

Doping at 1976 Games

Reuters

Communist East Germany set up a clandestine medical facility outside the Olympic Village at the 1976 Montreal Games where its athletes were given performance-enhancing steroids, German officials said Monday. Peter Busse, director for the state authority that examines documents left behind by the old Ministry for State Security, known as Stasi, said that, after the Games, Stasi "dumped 10 suitcases of drugs and hypodermic syringes in the St. Lawrence River."

AGENDA

Bhutto Government Is Dismissed

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — The Pakistani president dismissed the government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto early Tuesday and named a former leader of her party as interim prime minister, a presidential spokesman said.

President Farooq Leghari has been under increasing pressure to use his constitutional power to dismiss Miss Bhutto, who has been accused by the political opposition of rampant corruption and mismanagement. He named Miraj Khalid as interim prime minister.

It was not immediately clear where Miss Bhutto was. The army, however, had sealed all the airports and had surrounded the Punjab provincial legislature. The presidential spokesman said the country's four provincial legislatures had been dismissed.

PAGE TWO *How Asian Should Australia Be?*

THE AMERICAS Page 3. *Republicans Try to Just Hold On*

ASIA/PACIFIC Page 4. *Europe Yawns Over U.S. Elections*

EUROPE Page 5. *All Clear for Yeltsin's Surgery*

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Crossword ..... Page 9.
Opinion ..... Pages 10-11.
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So What Does BT Get Out of the Deal?

British Telecommunication's proposed $23 billion purchase of MCI Communications drew mixed reviews from industry analysts Monday. Some say the British company may have overpaid for the U.S. firm, which faces changing regulations and more competition in its home market. But others say the deal will help BT compete when European markets are deregulated and could add the finishing touch to the company's worldwide expansion plans. (Page 13)

Esteve Marti/The Associated Press

Rwandan refugees who fled a Tutsi rebellion in Zaire waiting Monday in a bus at a border transit camp to be transported to their abandoned homes in Rwanda.

Zaire Rebels Declare Unilateral Cease-Fire

By James C. McKinley Jr.
New York Times Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — A rebel leader declared a unilateral three-week cease-fire Monday in the war between Tutsi guerrillas and the Zairian Army, raising hopes that international efforts to reach a million Hutu refugees cut off by the fighting from food and clean water might have a chance.

The cease-fire came as United Nations officials worked to muster support for a plan to set up safe corridors for the refugees to come home to Rwanda, and as several European nations called for an international intervention to prevent a catastrophic outbreak of disease or famine.

[President Jacques Chirac of France and Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar of Spain agreed at a meeting in the French port of Marseille to "unite their efforts" and prepare a "temporary effort to ensure security" in eastern Zaire, Reuters reported.

["The two countries will take part in an international meeting to prepare this operation to which they are prepared to contribute and which should be decided by the UN Security Council," the two said in a statement.]

A consensus has developed here among diplomats, UN officials and aid officials that the only solution to the crisis in eastern Zaire is to repatriate the Hutu refugees as soon as possible. The question is how.

About 1.2 million Hutu flooded into Zaire in 1994 to escape

See ZAIRE, Page 8

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 19.75	Up 0.17%
6041.68	142.53

The Dollar New York.	Mon. close	previous close
DM	1.511	1.514
Pound	1.6447	1.6365
Yen	113.85	113.40
FF	5.1115	5.1185

Newsstand Prices			
Bahrain	1.000 Din	Malta	55 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5	S. Africa	R12 + VAT
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Kenya	K. SH. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	600 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim.$30.00

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Onward to Mars: Flotilla Is Readied

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After a hiatus of 20 years punctuated by heartbreaking failures, planetary scientists are poised to resume aggressive close-up investigation of the world that, in all the known universe, most closely resembles Earth.

NASA's Global Surveyor, a space probe designed to assemble a detailed global portrait of Mars from orbit, is scheduled for launching Wednesday. It is the first in a flotilla of 10 American, two Russian and one Japanese Mars missions lining up for departure over the next 10 years. After Surveyor, two others are poised to go in the next few weeks:

- Russia's Mars '96, with a launching target of Nov. 16, is designed to study Mars from orbit as well as deploy two small landers and two surface-penetrating robots.
- NASA's Mars Pathfinder is set for launching Dec. 2. A lander, it is to deploy the first roving robot explorer there — "a 22-pound geologist," as NASA describes it — that will study rocks and soil.

The missions, heavy on international cooperation, have three major themes: to search for evidence of life and of its key requirement, water; to understand the Martian climate and its lessons for Earth, and to study the geology and other resources that might support human explorers, perhaps early in the 21st century.

In the last three months, interest in Mars has increased with reports by separate teams of scientists in America and Britain that they had detected signs of past microbial life in two chunks of Mars that fell to Earth. One of the meteorites left Mars so recently — about 600,000 years ago — that some researchers say it increases the odds of finding organisms still living somewhere on the planet.

By 2003 or 2005, NASA plans to launch a robot mission to bring back samples from Martian sites most likely to have spawned life, for investigation in sophisticated laboratories on Earth.

With the new missions, the space agency intends to "set up an area code on Mars," essentially an orbital relay communications system for transmissions from the surface through spacecraft in orbit and back to Earth, according to Wesley Huntress Jr., NASA's top space science official. NASA also plans to establish a "virtual" presence on Mars, making available via the Internet incoming data, such as daily Martian weather maps from the Surveyor and images of the rocky Martian surface on the ancient flood plain where Pathfinder is to land.

The Surveyor's electronics and six science instruments are spare units left over from the ill-fated Mars Observer, which suffered a malfunction and vanished just as it arrived at Mars in 1993. Surveyor carries about 80 percent of the research capability of that lost mission, but — under NASA's new cost-efficient approach — cost only a quarter as much.

Immigration Policy / **Fearing the 'Yellow Race'**

Australia Debates How Asian It Should Be

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SYDNEY — As Umar Moersito drove a cab the other day through city streets where Asian settlers and visitors appeared to mix comfortably with white Australians, he told a passenger that he was much more conscious of racism now than a few months ago.

Mr. Umar, an Indonesian of Chinese descent, blamed Pauline Hanson, an independent member of Parliament from the state of Queensland, who in September asserted that Australia risked being swamped by Asians and called for an immediate halt to immigration, saying that such a move would fight high unemployment.

"Unfortunately, a significant number of people — mainly elderly Australians, who have been suspicious of Asians since they fought the Japanese in World War II, and younger Australians with a poor education — support her racist views," said Mr. Umar, who migrated to Sydney from Jakarta in 1975. "I hear it in my cab and I hear it on talk-back radio shows."

In the early 1970s, the last remnants of the so-called White Australia immigration policy, which had discriminated against Asians for over a century, were abolished.

Since then, successive Australian have sought to expand trade, investment, tourism, education, migration and cultural ties with Asia.

Australia has an annual trade surplus with Asia of about 18 billion Australian dollars ($14.2 billion), many thousands of Asians are studying in Australia, and more than 2 million Asian tourists spend 10 billion Australian dollars on visits to the country each year, providing a major stimulus to the economy.

Asians have accounted for about 40 percent of the 100,000 immigrants into Australia in each of the past few years, although Asian-born residents make up less than 5 percent of the country's population of 18 million.

"When you've got 4.56 percent of the Australian population who have been born in Asia, it in no way constitutes a swamping of Australia," said Philip Ruddock, the immigration minister. "When you project over future years, with immigration programs roughly the same size and composition that we have now, it will be 7.5 per cent in the year 2030."

Nonetheless, Ms. Hanson, the owner of a provincial fish-and-chips shop who says she speaks for many ordinary Australians, has warned that the country could face a civil war if immigrants and aborigines continue to get what she saw as special treatment while jobless or disadvantaged white Australians did not.

"My fear is that if we keep going the way that we're going, as my mother has said for many years, the yellow race will rule the world, because they have a different culture, a different way of life," she said. "In some of those countries, they don't believe in democracy."

Australia's Asian neighbors are paying attention. In recent weeks, Ms. Hanson's views and a number of attacks on Asians in Australia that were apparently racially motivated have been widely reported in the Asian news media.

Some Asian newspaper editorials criticized the conservative coalition government of Prime Minister John Howard, saying it had not condemned racism for fear of losing votes.

Malcolm Fraser, a former Australian prime minister, warned that the race debate was "extraordinarily dangerous for the future of Australia," while business executives said that it could have costly consequences for relations with the booming economies of Asia.

All three of the major political parties in the lower house of the Australian parliament — the two parties in the governing coalition and the opposition Labor Party — combined last Wednesday to support a resolution opposing racial discrimination and reaffirming support for a nondiscriminatory immigration policy.

Mr. Howard — who in 1988, when in the opposition, created an uproar himself by calling for the rate of Asian migration to be "slowed down a little" — defended his refusal to repudiate Ms. Hanson's views directly, saying that to have done so would have been to give her a "status that she didn't warrant."

Officials and analysts in Asian countries have generally welcomed the parliamentary resolution repudiating racism, but skepticism remains.

"How the Australian government, opposition and people handle this debate from here on remains to be seen," Pichai Chuensuksawadi, editor of the Bangkok Post, said in a commentary Monday. "What is certain that Asian eyes will be watching."

Australia's international reputation as well as its ties with Asia are clearly at stake.

Ian Lin, president of the Hong Kong-Australia Business Council, said that Australia should remember that it was competing with many other countries for Asian trade, investment, tourists and students.

"When Asians come to buy, invest, travel or study in Australia, they want to feel comfortable," he said. "If they think that anti-Asian sentiment is rising, there is a risk that they will decide to go elsewhere."

Already, several Asian tour groups have canceled visits to Australia, evidently in response to the reports of an upsurge in racist incidents against Asians.

The cancellations, coupled with a recent decline in Japanese visitors, are "a cause of genuine national concern," John Brown, head of tourism industry study group, said Monday.

Others take a calmer view. Cam Nguyen, executive director of the Australian Vietnamese Women's Welfare Association in Melbourne, said that in the 21 years since she settled in Australia, there had been a "few flare-ups" over race and immigration debate.

"But after a while the decent people speak up and then the debate just dies down," she said. "That is what I think will happen this time."

Already there is evidence of such a trend. On Saturday, 2,000 people took part in an anti-racism rally in Queensland, Ms. Hanson's home state, and rally organizers said similar demonstrations would be held across the country.

Nonetheless, Ian Kortlang, a political consultant to several previous conservative governments, worries that Ms. Hanson will not quickly fade from public view and could prove to be a durable as other Western politicians, such as Jean-Marie Le Pen of France, who have extremist views on race.

"Unfortunately, there's a latent appetite for that type of product," he said. "Pauline Hanson articulates that darkness in a lot of people that some people don't articulate."

Warren Clarke/The Associated Press

The Associated Press

Asians seem to mix easily with whites, as at this restaurant in Sydney, but anti-immigrant remarks by a parliamentarian, Pauline Hanson, right, have opened a discussion on racism in Australia.

Recent opinion polls have indicated that Ms. Hanson has substantial support among voters. The latest, which appeared in The Bulletin magazine shortly before last week's parliamentary resolution, suggested that a party led by Ms. Hanson would gain 18 percent of the national vote.

In the poll, 66 percent of those questioned agreed with her call to halt immigration in the short term, while 51 percent agreed that aborigines should get no special advantages.

Kerry-Anne Walsh, the Bulletin journalist who wrote an analysis of the poll results, said that Ms. Hanson, "with her battler-made-good background, obvious lack of education and blunt talking, appeals to that 'convict' corner of the Australian psyche that reveres one of its own who can mouth the sentiments they might feel reluctant to express."

Ross Fitzgerald, associate professor of history and politics at Griffith University in Queensland, said it was clear that many Australians found it easy to identify with the fears expressed by Ms. Hanson.

"Often in a crude and direct way, via racial scapegoating, she has been seen to express the sentiments of other ordinary Australians, many of whom similarly reside outside the major metropolitan areas," he said. "Unlike most middle-class city dwellers, they have firsthand experience with aborigines and with the destructive effects of large-scale unemployment."

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with special election night coverage
FRANCE 2 TELEVISION and RMC-RADIO MONTE CARLO
in collaboration with the
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FRANCE 2

Tuesday, Nov. 5th – 11:45 pm to 12:30 am
Election coverage and analysis. From Washington, Jean-Loup Demigneux with French Ambassador Francois Bujon de l'Estang. In Paris: News anchor Philippe Lefait, with representatives of the Democratic and Republican Parties in France.

Wednesday, Nov. 6th – 5:30 to 8:30 am
Results, coverage and discussion with Jean-Loup Demigneux (Washington) and Patrick Chene (at the Inter-Continental Hotel, Paris), with guests including Pamela Harriman, American Ambassador to France, and leading figures from French business and industry.

8:05 am
Press review with Joe Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune

RMC-RADIO MONTE CARLO
Paris 103.1, Toulouse 104.3, Cote d'Azur 98.9

Wednesday, Nov. 6th – 6:30 to 8:30 am
American elections special with Jean-Claude Bourret and Gerard Saint-Paul, with Alan Friedman of the International Herald Tribune. Live from the Inter-Continental Hotel, Paris.

8:00 am
Guest of honor Pamela Harriman, American Ambassador to France.

Also 12:30 and 6:00 pm
Election updates, with Alan Friedman, RMC newscasters, experts and special correspondents in the U.S.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Fares Rise With Fuel Prices

GENEVA (AP) — Rising fuel prices are forcing European airlines to plan higher air fares, industry chiefs said Monday.

Lufthansa's chairman, Juergen Weber, said the German airline had already put a fuel-price surcharge on cargo shipments and planned to raise air fares for passengers, while Air France is making a "moderate increase" in fares, from 1 percent to 5 percent, starting Tuesday.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines imposed a fuel-price surcharge last Friday, and Swissair is considering increasing passenger fares.

Fog Shuts Beijing Airport

BEIJING (AFP) — Thousands of passengers were stranded at Beijing's airport Monday after heavy fog Sunday delayed more than 160 flights.

A thick blanket of fog covered the capital from the early hours of Sunday morning, and the airport had to delay all flights until just before midday, the official Xinhua news agency said.

Forty-seven arriving and 120 departing flights were postponed and nearly 10,000 passengers were delayed at the airport for more than 24 hours.

New Delhi's dengue fever epidemic worsened Monday, when seven more deaths in the Indian capital pushed the toll to 322 since the disease was first reported in August, Indian officials said. The New Delhi High Court has ordered city municipal authorities to drain stagnant water from the city within 24 hours to prevent breeding of the aedes mosquito, which spreads dengue fever. *(AFP)*

A $40 million order to build a hotel at the Manchester airport in Britain has gone to the Swedish construction group Skanska and Britain's Costain Construction, Skanska said Monday. The hotel, a Radisson SAS, will have 350 rooms and direct connections to the airport. *(AFP)*

Boeing to Modify Rudders on 737s

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. is developing new devices for its 737 jetliners to prevent sudden rudder swinging, which some aviation experts contend can cause the planes to veer out of control.

The move was a reversal of the company's long-standing opposition to such changes. It came after an announcement Friday that tests showed the rudders can, under certain conditions, swing unexpectedly and cause a plane to roll over.

Investigators have focused on the rudder in the "roll-over" crashes of a United Airlines 737 in Colorado Springs in 1991, and of a USAir jet near Pittsburgh in 1994.

On Friday, the Federal Aviation Administration ordered U.S. airlines to test rudders on all 1,700 of their 737s after Boeing notified airlines that the rudder controls could malfunction. There are about 2,800 in use worldwide.

WEATHER

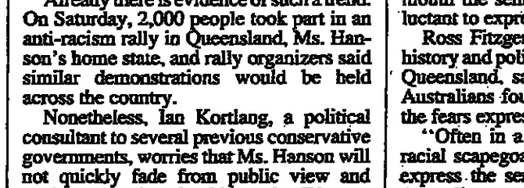
Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algarve	19/66	11/52 s	21/70	14/57 s
Amsterdam	10/50	6/43 r	14/57	8/43 r
Antara	13/55	0/32 pc	16/61	2/35 s
Athens	20/68	13/55 s	22/61	13/55 s
Barcelona	15/59	3/41 pc	15/59	12/53 s
Belgrade	21/70	8/46 s	18/64	8/46 c
Berlin	13/55	5/41 r	11/52	8/46 r
Brussels	9/48	6/43 r	14/57	7/44 r
Budapest	16/61	9/46 pc	14/57	9/48 pc
Copenhagen	11/52	4/39 r	10/50	5/41 r
Costa Del Sol	19/66	11/52 pc	19/66	13/55 pc
Dublin	8/46	6/43 r	12/53	4/39 c
Edinburgh	7/44	5/41 c	11/52	3/37 r
Florence	16/61	11/52 c	17/62	8/46 pc
Frankfurt	13/55	4/39 r	12/53	7/44 r
Geneva	9/48	1/34 r	11/52	7/44 c
Helsinki	8/46	7/44 r	8/46	4/39 r
Istanbul	17/62	11/52 s	19/66	12/53 s
Las Palmas	24/75	19/64 s	23/73	17/62 pc
Lisbon	16/61	11/52 s	19/64	13/55 s
London	10/50	7/44 c	14/57	9/48 pc
Madrid	14/57	4/39 pc	17/62	7/44 s
Mallorca	14/57	7/44 pc	14/57	13/55 s
Milan	13/55	4/39 r	13/55	8/46 pc
Moscow	7/44	4/39 c	10/50	4/39 c
Munich	12/53	1/34 r	11/52	5/41 pc
Nice	17/62	8/46 r	17/62	13/55 s
Oslo	7/44	3/37 r	8/46	3/37 r
Paris	8/46	4/39 c	14/57	7/44 r
Prague	13/55	3/37 c	11/52	7/44 c
Reykjavik	-1/31	-4/25 c	-2/29	-7/20 sf
Rome	18/64	11/52 pc	18/64	11/52 r
St. Petersburg	9/48	7/44 c	8/46	4/39 r
Stockholm	9/48	6/43 r	6/43	2/35 c
Strasbourg	9/48	3/37 r	11/52	6/46 c
Tallinn	9/48	7/44 r	8/46	5/41 r
Venice	15/59	9/48 c	15/59	9/48 pc
Vienna	17/62	9/48 s	12/53	8/46 pc
Warsaw	15/61	7/44 s	10/50	6/43 c
Zurich	10/50	2/35 r	11/52	7/44 c

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	34/93	19/66 s	33/91	19/66 s
Beirut	22/71	14/57 pc	21/70	15/59 pc
Cairo	24/75	13/55 pc	24/75	13/55 s
Damascus	19/66	7/44 pc	21/70	8/46 s
Jerusalem	17/62	7/44 pc	18/64	7/44 s
Luxor	28/82	10/50 s	29/84	10/50 s
Riyadh	30/91	15/59 s	34/93	18/61 s

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America

Mild in the Northeast Wednesday and Thursday with some sunshine, but showers will be followed by a cold snap over the weekend. The Plains will be mild Wednesday with showers, then colder air will push southward across the northern and central Plains into the Midwest by Friday.

Europe

London, Amsterdam and Berlin will be windy with showers Wednesday and Thursday, then turning colder with some sunshine Friday. Cold and snowy weather will continue across Scandinavia; some of that cold air will plunge southward across the Baltic into Poland and Belarus Friday.

Asia

Partly sunny and seasonable in Tokyo Wednesday, then mild with the chance of rain into Friday. Seoul and Beijing will be sunny but cold Wednesday and Thursday; it may rain Friday. Partly sunny, warm and humid in Hong Kong and Singapore with the chance for a shower at any time.

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Anchorage	-1/31	-5/24 sn	-1/31	-11/13 sf
Atlanta	21/70	12/53 pc	23/73	14/57 pc
Boston	13/55	6/43 c	14/57	10/50 c
Chicago	14/57	8/46 pc	16/61	7/44 r
Dallas	28/79	15/59 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Denver	13/55	-4/25 c	8/46	-4/25 pc
Detroit	13/55	6/43 sh	15/59	8/46 c
Honolulu	29/82	23/73 t	31/88	22/71 pc
Houston	29/79	17/62 pc	27/80	17/62 pc
Los Angeles	22/71	8/43 s	27/80	9/48 s
Miami	29/84	23/73 pc	29/84	24/75 pc
Minneapolis	10/50	5/41 c	11/52	0/32 r
Montreal	7/44	4/39 c	12/53	6/43 c
Nassau	30/86	23/73 pc	29/84	23/71 pc
New York	15/59	9/48 pc	18/64	11/52 c
Orlando	28/82	19/66 s	29/84	20/68 pc
Phoenix	24/75	10/50 s	28/77	11/52 s
San Fran.	17/62	7/44 s	16/61	8/43 s
Seattle	8/46	5/41 r	10/50	3/37 r
Toronto	11/52	4/39 c	14/57	9/48 pc
Vancouver	8/43	6/43 sn	10/50	1/34 pc
Washington	18/64	9/48 pc	20/68	11/52 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bali	32/89	23/73 t	32/89	23/73 pc
Bangkok	33/89	23/73 t	33/89	24/75 t
Beijing	14/57	-5/22 s	9/43	-1/31 s
Bombay	32/89	19/66 s	32/89	21/70 s
Calcutta	29/84	22/71 c	29/84	22/71 pc
Chiang Mai	33/91	21/70 t	33/91	22/71 t
Colombo	29/84	23/73 pc	29/84	21/70 pc
Hanoi	31/88	23/73 s	29/84	23/73 s
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	25/77 t	32/89	24/75 sh
Hong Kong	28/82	22/71 s	27/80	22/71 s
Islamabad	31/88	9/48 s	32/89	9/48 s
Jakarta	31/88	25/77 t	29/84	25/77 t
Karachi	34/93	18/64 s	34/93	17/62 s
K. Lumpur	33/91	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 c
K. Kinabalu	32/89	23/73 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Manila	30/86	23/73 r	30/86	23/71 r
New Delhi	33/91	11/52 s	33/91	12/53 s
Phnom Penh	31/88	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 t
Pinatet	32/89	23/73 t	32/89	24/75 t
Rangoon	32/89	24/75 t	33/91	24/75 t
Seoul	19/66	2/35 pc	12/53	-1/31 s
Shanghai	23/73	17/62 t	17/62	13/55 r
Singapore	32/89	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Taipei	29/84	21/70 pc	29/82	21/70 pc
Tokyo	19/66	3/37 pc	19/66	3/37 pc
Vientiane	31/88	23/73 s	29/84	22/71 s

Africa

Algiers	23/73	10/50 pc	20/68	11/52 pc
Cape Town	17/62	11/52 pc	16/61	11/52 r
Casablanca	20/68	11/52 s	22/71	14/57 s
Harare	29/84	9/48 s	31/88	9/48 s
Lagos	31/88	23/73 s	30/86	22/71 s
Nairobi	28/82	13/55 pc	29/82	14/57 c
Tunis	25/77	12/53 s	22/71	11/52 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	29/84	18/64 pc	28/79	18/64 t
Caracas	31/88	24/75 pc	32/89	25/77 pc
Lima	21/70	19/66 pc	21/70	16/61 pc
Mexico City	19/66	11/52 r	22/71	11/52 pc
Rio de Janeiro	34/75	14/57 r	23/73	18/64 pc
Santiago	28/79	9/48 s	23/73	7/44 pc

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	9/48 pc	17/62	11/52 pc
Sydney	19/66	14/57 sh	18/61	12/53 r

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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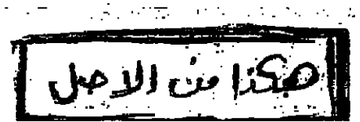


THE AMERICAS

Revolution Over, Republicans Try to Just Hold On

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — On the final weekend of the long election season, there was no more talk of revolution among the Republicans of New Hampshire.

"The revolution is over," said Representative Charlie F. Bass, a freshman Congressman campaigning here. "You know what they call this in business? A reconsolidation."

Even if they maintain their congressional majorities Tuesday, Republicans nationally will emerge sobered by the extraordinary two-year ride they have endured since scoring their startling electoral victories of 1994.

Here in New Hampshire, the changes in the party's fortunes could hardly be more stark. President Bill Clinton appears poised to become the first Democrat since Franklin D. Roosevelt to win the state twice in a row, and the Democrats appear equally likely to snatch away the governorship for the first time since losing it in 1982. In these final hours, Republicans are scrambling to avoid surrendering a Senate seat or their two House seats.

The New Hampshire races are interesting by themselves, but in many other ways this small New England state is a portrait of the national party and the highs and lows it has experienced in the past 24 months.

New Hampshire has been a canvass for the country — and the fortunes of its own politicians and the national events that played out here help tell the story of American politics in a time of turmoil and uncertainty.

From that moment in November 1994, when many of them believed that the election results cemented their claim to majority status, Republicans have come to the last days of this election recognizing, as Governor Steve Merrill put it, that "we will have to take for granted the fact that there will be a fight to the death at every election."

Perhaps no one understands more than Mr. Merrill himself how rapidly political fortunes can change.

In 1994, he won election to a second two-year term with 70 percent of the vote and was avidly courted by every presidential candidate in the party. Eventually, he backed Bob Dole and became the campaign's general chairman, but his popularity could not prevent Mr. Dole from losing to Patrick Buchanan in the bitter primary that still infects Republicans here.

When he declined to run for a third term, Mr. Merrill left his party virtually defenseless against a gubernatorial campaign by a Democrat, Jeanne Shaheen, that has mirrored in style and effectiveness what Mr. Clinton did for himself nationally. This final weekend found Mr. Merrill out walking precincts in Manchester with Senator Robert Smith, a freshman facing a tough battle for re-election this year.

That is today, but two years ago there was nothing but exhilaration and enthusiasm among the Republicans, here and nationally. Mr. Bass, who went to Washington with the other members of the House freshman class, remembers the feeling in those early days of the 104th Congress.

"We seemed to get a bill out every week," he said. "There was the euphoria and excitement of making all these changes."

But, eventually, the ideologically driven congressional agenda would smother the more practical voices in the party, shape the Republican presidential primaries in ways that proved detrimental and put at risk the control of Congress itself.

Although Mr. Merrill and other conservative governors found themselves swept up in much of the revolutionary fervor and became allies of efforts by the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, to keep pushing the congressional agenda of budget-cutting and devolution, they recognize today the mistakes the party made, both rhetorically and strategically.

"It never should have been called a revolution," Mr. Merrill said. "To believe it should be called a revolution is to believe there was an ideological basis to it. Americans will accept incremental change. They fear revolutionary change.

"After we shut down the government, they said: 'That's not what we meant. You said you could run the government more efficiently, not that you would shut it down.'"

John Bazemore/The Associated Press

Newt Gingrich campaigning in Norcross, Georgia. Unlike his party colleagues in New Hampshire, Mr. Gingrich, who many consider the symbol of the 'Republican revolution,' is expected to have no trouble hanging on to his seat in the House of Representatives.

ELECTION

The Great American Poll Vault

WASHINGTON — When poll after poll tells voters that Bob Dole, the Republican candidate, is running far behind in the presidential race, do the surveys create a self-fulfilling reality?

Most pollsters say no, and even those who think that a sense of an inevitable outcome can affect voter behavior say they cannot tell who would be more affected: those who believe that their candidate cannot win, or those who believe that their candidate will sail to victory whether they go to the polls or not.

But it seems a fitting question with which to end a presidential race that may be remembered as so infused by polls and survey research findings that President Bill Clinton actually turned a standard polling question about whether the country is "on the right track" into a campaign slogan.

Mr. Dole, meanwhile, broke a cardinal rule of politics and talked about his survey research, explaining publicly several times that a campaign tactic was or was not followed because of what had been found in focus groups.

In fact, polls — and their survey research cousins, focus groups — have become so all-pervasive this year in both politics and journalism that even some of the academics and political professionals who rely on them are starting to question their effects.

"It's creating a climate where candidates and their counselors and reporters and the pundits all focus, from moment to moment, their framework for discussion, their analysis, their whole lives around these polls," said Norman Ornstein, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute.

Carter Eskew, a Democratic political consultant, wonders whether the day is fast approaching when candidates will make a campaign appeal out of unpolled spontaneity.

"I think it's interesting to see," he said, "whether or not you'll have a wave of candidates in the year 1998 or 2000 who say, 'I'm not going to take polls and use focus groups — I'm going to speak from the heart,' and whether that resonates with people."

It sometimes seems hard to remember that modern political polling, its techniques taken from market research, has been around for little more than half a century.

And it was not until the Carter administration that a political pollster, Patrick Cadell, reached the status of icon.

These days, however, political candidates so poll-test their words and phrases that they can become mirrors of the public mood and political speeches can sound like an echo chamber. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, referring to the many digs at Hillary Rodham Clinton leveled by Republicans during the campaign year: "One of the more interesting aspects of the opposition's efforts has been the obsession with my wife. Well, I'm obsessed with her, too, but in a different way." *(NYT)*

10 Election Night Hotspots to Watch

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In all the election-night mayhem in the United States on Tuesday, several states and individual races offer a glimpse into national trends — from the fight for the White House and Congress to whether Christian conservatives or organized labor get the upper hand in turning out voters in targeted contests.

Here are 10 races or places to watch:

KENTUCKY: Even with a victory over President Bill Clinton in this toss-up state, Bob Dole would have a long way to go for his upset. But Mr. Dole cannot afford to lose the state.

GEORGIA: Another must-win for Mr. Dole, and a pivotal state in the battle for the Senate. Sam Nunn, a Democrat, is retiring, and Guy Milner, a Republican, had late momentum in a tight race. Democrats need to gain three seats to win the Senate; losing here would make the climb steeper.

OHIO: The polls close at 7:30 P.M. eastern standard time, and by then Mr. Dole will know if he has a prayer. No Republican has ever won the White House without carrying Ohio.

NORTH CAROLINA: Four-term Senator Jesse Helms, a Republican, is in a reinatch with his 1990 Democratic challenger, Harvey Gantt, who is black and a former Charlotte mayor. Race was again an issue in the end. Mr. Helms never wins by much, and is banking on high Christian conservative turnout.

FLORIDA: Until a tightening of the presidential race in the final week, Clinton aides were picturing an electoral landslide — in part because of the Democrat's lead in this usually Republican presidential state. A Clinton win here "and the so-called Republican lock on the Electoral College is shattered," said Mr. Clinton's deputy campaign manager, Ann Lewis.

ARKANSAS: Mr. Clinton's home state factors big in Republicans' hopes to increase their 53-to-47 Senate majority. Representative Tim Hutchinson, a Republican, led late in the race to replace David Pryor, a Democratic senator who is retiring. Winston Bryant hoped for Mr. Clinton coattails.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Bob Smith, a Republican and an anti-abortion leader in the U.S. Senate, was in a tough race against former Representative Dick Swett as Democrats looked to break the state's Republican tradition up and down the ballot.

ARIZONA: Not since Harry Truman in 1948 has a Democrat carried this state in a presidential race, a marker Mr. Clinton had high hopes of shattering until the race tightened late. One of several Western states where Ross Perot's count could make a difference in the outcome.

WASHINGTON: The six House seats gained by Republicans two years ago are the major battlegrounds, and late Republican momentum appeared to dampen Democratic hopes for a big swing back in their favor. Gary Locke, a Democrat, was favored to become the first Chinese-American governor of a mainland state.

CALIFORNIA: As with an anti-immigration ballot question two years ago, some Republicans believe the anti-affirmative action initiative on the California ballot this year will increase conservative turnout. The results are likely to go a long way in shaping future debate on the issue.

Will Ethics Haunt 2d Term?

By Susan Schmidt
Washington Post Service

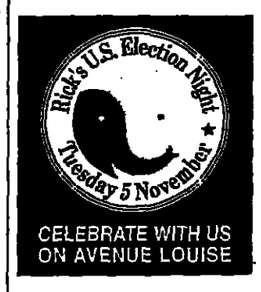
WASHINGTON — Political leaders are predicting that if voters return President Bill Clinton to office and a Republican majority to Congress, the White House will face years of ethics and campaign finance investigations.

Republicans, including Bob Dole, compare the seriousness of the controversy over questionable foreign contributions to the Democratic National Committee to their own party's Watergate scandal on election eve in 1972. They accused the Clinton White House of "stonewalling" in response to questions, as the Nixon White House did then.

"I think there are big troubles ahead for this president," the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott of Mississippi, said Sunday. He said there was "no question" that an independent counsel must be appointed to investigate foreign contributions and that the Senate had an "absolute responsibility" to investigate as well.

Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut, general chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said he was worried that a Republican-controlled Congress would be preoccupied for the next two years with "trying to dig up dirt every day."

The Democrats have acknowledged that they failed to check on the backgrounds of some of the large contributors to the party.



Hear US election coverage live on NPR's "All Things Considered."

Will President Clinton be elected to a second term? Will Republicans continue to hold Congress? All Things Considered, National Public Radio's" acclaimed newsmagazine, provides live coverage of the US election from 2200 CET Tuesday, November 5 through at least 0600 CET Wednesday. Hosts Linda Wertheimer and Robert Siegel in Washington DC, and reporters and commentators across the country, will provide expert, independent coverage and analysis through the night. Follow election trends and results of not only the presidential race but also key congressional and gubernatorial contests. To hear NPR's live election night coverage, tune to America One, Astra 1B Satellite, Transponder 22, 11.538 GHz (VH-1), V-Pol., Audio Subcarrier 7.74 MHz. The same coverage can also be heard on Stockholm International, 89.6 FM.

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A BETTER APPROACH TO BUSINESS

THE AMERICAS

Europe Yawns as It Awaits U.S. Elections

Reuters

LONDON — With Bill Clinton's victory regarded as virtually certain, Europeans seem to have lost interest in the U.S. election, but many remain puzzled by his drawing power and the lack of issues in the campaign.

"There's an election in America but nobody is watching," was how the Tagesspiegel in Berlin summed up German reaction on the eve of the U.S. presidential election.

Editorial writers described the race as having a sure winner and a distinct lack of interest.

"Clinton is the first president since 1945 who has entered the race dragging without the millstone 'war' or 'recession,'" said the Sueddeutsche Zeitung in Munich. "It helps, of course, to fight against Bob Dole," it added, "who has run a campaign that threw even his own party followers first into despair and then into a deep sleep."

Neither the candidates, nor their policies, were inspiring much excitement in the European press. Dull and mediocre are the catchwords that came up most frequently.

"The most outstanding thing in Bill Clinton's program for the next four years is that nothing is outstanding," said the daily newspaper Expansion in Madrid. "His proposals are neither revolutionary nor radical."

With no real issues to focus on, much of the European coverage shifted attention to the lack of choice.

"Out of a population of a quarter of a billion, the main political parties could find no one better than the Republican corpse Bob Dole, or the Democratic sleazeball Bill Clinton," lamented Britain's Daily Mail tabloid.

Even the Danes, who have expressed more interest than most of their European partners and have carried extensive coverage of the final days of the campaign as well as background articles on American society, were still trying to comprehend Mr. Clinton's appeal.

"Clinton has problems resisting food and women, he switches his policies more often than Elizabeth Taylor changes husbands, many of his friends are behind bars and most people would hesitate to lend him $100, yet he seems set for a second term in office in the White House," said a Copenhagen daily, Berlingske Tidende.

Many European commentators have also remarked on Mr. Clinton's seemingly effortless move towards the center, saying it wouldn't make much difference who wins the election.

But the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung cautioned that what happens in the United States on Tuesday will have a major impact on Europe.

"We must recognize that the American election also concerns Europe's future and one would do better to know too much about American politics than too little," it said.

A Bellwether In California

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Of the 90 statewide ballot initiatives facing the country's voters Tuesday, not one has drawn more national attention and debate than California's Proposition 209.

The ballot measure calls for a ban on the use of race and sex criteria in all government-sponsored affirmative action programs.

In the past 10 days, President Bill Clinton, who opposes the measure, and his Republican challenger, Bob Dole, who supports it, have belatedly jumped into the debate.

Mr. Dole is pushing the initiative, hoping it will add momentum to his campaign. Mr. Clinton began addressing the initiative only after polls indicated that its chances for passage were improving.

[Results from Field Poll, a California survey company, found that 52 percent of California voters questioned said they favored the measure, with 38 percent opposed, The Associated Press reported Monday. Ten percent remained undecided.]

D-Day for 'Parent Rights' Crusade

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

DENVER — The ballot language is simple. It would add to the bill of rights in the Colorado State Constitution a new right — that of parents "to direct and control the upbringing, education, values and discipline of their children."

To proponents, Tuesday is D-Day for "parental rights," the hot new issue of the religious right for the late 1990s. With amendments that are pending in 28 state legislatures and a bill that is awaiting action in Congress, Coloradans could break a nationwide logjam by voting to make their state the first to enshrine parental rights in its constitution. Polls indicate that a narrow margin of voters favor the amendment.

Victory here "could be more important than Dole's election, or the control of Congress," Jeffrey Bell, a prime mover behind parental rights, said in September at a Christian Coalition conference.

Mr. Bell, president of the Manhattan Center, a group that pushes parental rights movements, said the amendment would strengthen the hand of parents in controlling child rearing and the curriculum in public schools.

But alarm over the proposal prompted the formation of a broad-based coalition of 150 groups, including state associations of nurses, county sheriffs, teachers, librarians and book and video store owners.

The opponents contend that the amendment would open the door to parents' suing to demand the teaching of creationism, to birth parents' seeking to reverse adoptions and to school administrators' stopping confidential drug, alcohol and birth-control counseling.

"The Parental Rights Amendment is about a small group suing teachers, doctors, nurses, librarians, movie theaters and schools to impose their views on everyone else," said Fofi Mendez, campaign manager for the opposition, the Protect Our Children Coalition.

In 1993 Mr. Bell founded a parental rights group, Of the People, in Arlington, Virginia. Allied with the American Legislative Exchange Council, a network of conservative legislators, the group succeeded in 1994 and 1995 in having parental rights amendments introduced in several states, including California, Florida, New York and Oregon. Most amendments followed the spare language of Amendment 17 in Colorado. But occasionally opponents said they saw glimpses of what they called the movement's "hidden agenda."

The original text of an amendment that was defeated this year in the New Hampshire legislature included a letter with a suggested list of topics that should not be taught in public schools without parental consent — one-world government, sexuality, population control and organic evolution, including Darwin's theory.

"We do not have a laundry list," Mr. Bell said when asked about the letter. "Ours is a very general statement of principle. We are not going to get in the business of what parental rights entails."

As parental rights amendments stalled in state legislatures around the country in the spring, Of the People decided that a victory by popular initiative would give the movement momentum and prestige. The group focused on Colorado, because it is relatively easy to place initiatives on the ballot and because, they say, the state is demographically "a microcosm of the country."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Achoom! Not a Sneezing Matter In the (Blooming) Southwest

For 40 years, newcomers from the East have tried to make their new homes in Southwestern cities like Albuquerque, New Mexico, look a bit more like home, planting Bermuda grass, cypress trees, mulberry bushes and other plants to soften the desert's hard edges.

Problem is, those plants produce pollen, so much so that some Southwestern cities are banning the planting of certain trees and threatening violators with fines — to the intense annoyance of many who have worked hard to make the desert bloom.

The Albuquerque City Council recently passed the strongest such ordinance, banning the planting of five types of trees, including cedar, cottonwood and elms. El Paso, Texas; Las Vegas, and Tucson, Arizona, have enacted similar bans.

Tucson residents suffer twice the national rate of respiratory allergies, and other cities in the region are similarly afflicted. It is a far cry from the days a century ago when doctors in the East began sending tuberculosis patients to these cities to breath the clean air and hopefully get better. The patients still come, but now some get worse.

"I would like to see more trees in the rain forest," said Dr. Jacob Pinnas, a Tucson allergist, "but not more trees in the desert."

Short Takes

Got milk? Boy have they got milk! The dairy departments of American supermarkets have exploded.

Once offering only whole milk and skim milk, they now seem to provide endless choices, reports The New York Times: There is whole milk, 2 percent, 1 percent, skim, fortified skim, lactose-reduced, lactose-free and farm-fresh in bottles. There is goat's milk and organic milk, in whole, low-fat and skim. Much of this is the industry's response to a sharp decline in whole-milk consumption — from 19.5 gallons per capita in 1974 to 8.1 gallons last year. Health-conscious Americans now drink far more low-fat milk. The new variety also reflects a broader trend: Ten years ago, the average supermarket offered 15,000 items. Now it has 40,000.

Four hundred U.S. Marines have just completed a 100-mile march from Lake Hemet, California, to Camp Horno at Camp Pendleton, the first march of that length by the camp's Marines since 1985. Marching merrily at the head of the column was Colonel Peter Miller, who said he had to take 19-year-olds with "McDonald's and Taco Bells" under their belts and give them "a touch of reality."

Tough as the hike was — with full packs, Marines averaged 4 miles per hour — there were a few concessions, including 10-minute breaks every 3 miles. The colonel, a former British Marine, found one of the biggest challenges was not a physical one: A 250-page environmental impact report had to be filed in advance with the communities the hike was to pass through.

International Herald Tribune

Away From Politics

• *The Supreme Court refused to revive a* Mississippi law that would have allowed student-led group prayers in public schools. The justices, without comment, left intact rulings that declared the 1994 state law a violation of the constitutionally required separation of church and state. The action was not a ruling on the merits of the Mississippi law and set no precedent. Confusion still reigns over just what the constitution allows. *(AP)*

• **The court also rejected** an appeal by the millionaire equestrian George Lindemann Jr. of his conviction for insurance fraud stemming from the 1990 electrocution of one of his horses. The court left intact his conviction and 33-month prison sentence, which *he began serving in February.* The justices, without comment, turned away arguments that Mr. Lindemann was wrongly convicted of wire fraud without any proof that he could have foreseen the interstate nature of the communications between his trainer and others involved in the killing. *(AP)*

• **NASA has delayed** the space shuttle Columbia's science mission by at least a week because of concerns over booster rockets. The shuttle was supposed to blast off Friday. But mission managers decided to spend another week analyzing information from booster tests. *(AP)*

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Personals

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GO: 0,5468 FOD*: 0,3459

ALLEMAGNE (zone I) DM/I - TVA 15%
ZONE I - E :
GO: 1,10
ZONE II - I :
GO: 1,07 SCSP: 1,37
ZONE III - F :
GO: 1,08 SCSP: 1,41
ZONE IV - F :
SCSP: 1,37
ZONE IV - G :
GO: 1,08 FOD: 0,64

BELGIQUE en FB/I - TVA 21%
GO: 22,98 FOD*: 11,11
SCS?: 32,23 SCSP: 30,25

HOLLANDE (zone2) NLG/I - TVA 17,5%
AU 04/11/1996
GO: 1,283

LUXEMBOURG en LUF/I - TVA 15%
GO: 20,70

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GO: 87,41
SCS?: 102,41 SCSP: 104,14

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EUROPE

All Clear for Yeltsin Surgery

Russian President's Condition 'Quite Good'

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin has been prepared for heart bypass surgery "at the highest level" and the operation could begin in the next few days, the Kremlin spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembsky, announced Monday.

The statement came after a late afternoon meeting of the doctors to review Mr. Yeltsin's readiness for the operation, attended by Russian specialists and the American heart surgeon Michael DeBakey, who has been asked to serve as a consultant to the Russian team.

There was no precise word about when the operation would go ahead. But Mr. Yastrzhembsky told the Interfax news agency that the doctors verified the "optimal functional indicators of all of the patient's organs and systems, which allows for surgery with a great deal of certainty and confidence." He added, "The operation may be carried out within the next few days."

Mr. Yeltsin, 65, is expected to undergo triple or quadruple coronary bypass surgery.

In a medical bulletin, Sergei Mironov, director of the presidential medical service, described Mr. Yeltsin's condition as "quite good," and said his temperature in recent days has been normal, with blood pressure of 120/80 and pulse of 64 to 68 beats a minute.

The bulletin said the doctors' meeting would decide on "the necessary adjustment of some organs' functions," but did not elaborate. The bulletin also said "the course of presurgery treatment is practically over."

There were outward signs the operation was imminent. The police imposed tight security on the Moscow Cardiological Center where the operation is expected to be conducted.

Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, who is to receive temporary custody of Mr. Yeltsin's powers while the operation takes place, convened a session of the Security Council, which is usually run by the president. Mr. Chernomyrdin appeared to be filling in for Mr. Yeltsin as well by holding a phone conversation with the Israeli prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu.

■ DeBakey Comments

Lawrence K. Altman of The New York Times reported from Moscow:

A health worker involved in Mr. Yeltsin's care said that the president looked healthy, was in good spirits and often cracked jokes with his doctors, and that preparations had been made for the operation this week.

Mr. Yeltsin's wife, Naina, said in a television interview on Saturday: "Of course he is worried, but he is outwardly calm. He has a good contact with his doctors."

Dr. DeBakey said last week that he had advised his Russian colleagues not to clamp down on information about the impending operation, because such a policy could easily lead to false rumors.

In the past, rumors that Mr. Yeltsin was incapacitated by a stroke, or was dead, have affected international stock markets.

Mr. Yeltsin's medical problems included severe anemia, bleeding from the intestine and an underactive thyroid. All these problems have cleared up with medical treatment.

Eric Cabanis/Reuters

CORSICANS ATTACK — French policemen at the post office in Aix-en-Provence, after a bombing Monday for which Corsican separatists took responsibility

Gonzalez Eludes Probe

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's state prosecutor told the Supreme Court on Monday that there were no grounds to question former Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez about a 1980s "dirty war" against Basque separatist rebels — but that that position could change.

Mr. Gonzalez, who lost an election in March after 13 years in power, denies charges by former security chiefs and disgruntled fellow Socialists that he knew of a 1983-1987 campaign of kidnappings and murders by members of the security forces.

The Supreme Court's second chamber, which deals with cases involving members of Parliament, was to decide later Monday or Tuesday whether to question Mr. Gonzalez.

The prosecutor's advice against questioning him was not binding on the court — and Spain's attorney general said the decision could change if new evidence surfaces. "This decision has no bearing on others that could be made while the investigation proceeds," Juan Ortiz Urculo said.

Eleanor Dulles, 'Mother of Berlin,' Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eleanor Lansing Dulles, 101, an economic specialist for the State Department who played a major part in planning the reconstruction of West Berlin in the 1950s, died Wednesday in the Knollwood military retirement home in Washington.

Mrs. Dulles, who was sometimes called "the Mother of Berlin" for her enthusiastic efforts to revitalize the economy and culture of the battered German capital as it recovered from World War II, managed to carve for herself a formidable reputation even though her two brothers, John Foster Dulles and Allen Welsh Dulles, held much higher rank in the American government.

She was offered the State Department's Berlin desk in 1952, just before John Foster Dulles was named secretary of state.

Mrs. Dulles said it was difficult for a woman to serve in the State Department in that era. "This place is a real man's world if ever there was one," she said in 1958. "It's riddled with prejudices. If you are a woman in government service you just have to work 10 times as hard. But it is fun to see how far you can get in spite of being a woman."

Mrs. Dulles was born in Watertown, New York, one of five children of a Presbyterian minister and his wife. One ancestor, John Welsh, served as envoy to Britain in Rutherford B. Hayes's administration. Her grandfather, John W. Foster, served as secretary of state under President Benjamin Harrison and an uncle, Robert Lansing, held that position under President Woodrow Wilson.

Mrs. Dulles, who used her maiden surname, entered government service in 1936 as director of financial research for the Social Security Board. In 1942 she moved on to the State Department, where she worked until 1962.

As special assistant to the director of the State Department's office of German affairs, Mrs. Dulles was credited with "working miracles," as one biographer put it. She helped to reduce West German unemployment and increase production.

To hasten developments, she would "send requests from Berlin for money and rush back to Washington in time to compose favorable answers." She raised more than $1 billion for West Berlin, adorning it with the Congress Hall as well as a hospital and educational centers.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

New Call for Strikes in France

PARIS — France's No. 1 union called Monday for a week of strikes and protests in mid-November, hoping to again pressure the government to abandon austerity measures.

Louis Viannet, head of the powerful Communist-led General Labor Confederation, urged unionized workers to follow up a day of strikes Nov. 15 with a week of protests.

"We want to end this week with big regional demonstrations," he told Europe 1 radio.

Mr. Viannet's union and others have vowed to unleash another wave of strikes like those that virtually paralyzed the country for three and a half weeks a year ago.

But this year France's labor movement is marred by infighting among union bosses who disagree on whether to walk off the job or negotiate with the government for better wages and working conditions. *(AP)*

Germans Go on Shopping Spree

BERLIN — The first weekend of extended shopping hours throughout Germany inspired a shopping mania in major cities, but anecdotal evidence suggests that cashiers in outlying areas were mostly idle.

Ultimately, it will be profits, and not convenience to working consumers pressed to make it to stores before the old 6:30 P.M. weekday closing time, that will decide whether stores keep the longer hours.

The new law that took effect Friday allows stores to stay open until 8 P.M. on weekdays and an extra two hours, until 4 P.M., on Saturdays. *(AP)*

Continuing IRA Violence Seen

LONDON — Northern Ireland's new police chief, Ronnie Flanagan, said Monday that he expects no early end to IRA violence.

"We have nothing to suggest an imminent restoration of the cease-fire," he said in a BBC radio interview during his first day on the job. He took over from Sir High Annesley, who retired.

He said he "sadly" expected further attacks in Northern Ireland and on the British mainland. "I think it's fair to say that they will be seeking targets of high impact — targets that will grab the headlines," he said. *(AP)*

Adding Up Nazis' French Loot

PARIS — The Nazis stole nearly 22,000 works of art from Jewish families in France during World War II, including some 4,000 from the Rothschild family alone, the Le Figaro daily said Monday, citing U.S. documents.

The newspaper said the previously unpublished figures constituted the "first reliable inventory of the misappropriation of works of art in France."

According to Le Figaro, an investigation carried out by Allied intelligence services in July 1944 based on documents from the Third Reich determined that the Nazis had stolen a total of 21,903 artworks.

These came from 203 private collections belonging to Jewish families in France, including five major holdings: 3,978 works of art from the Rothschild family; 1,202 from Alphonse Kann, 1,121 from the David-Weill family, 989 from Levy de Benzion and 556 from the brothers Andre, Arnold and Jacques Seligmann. *(AFP)*

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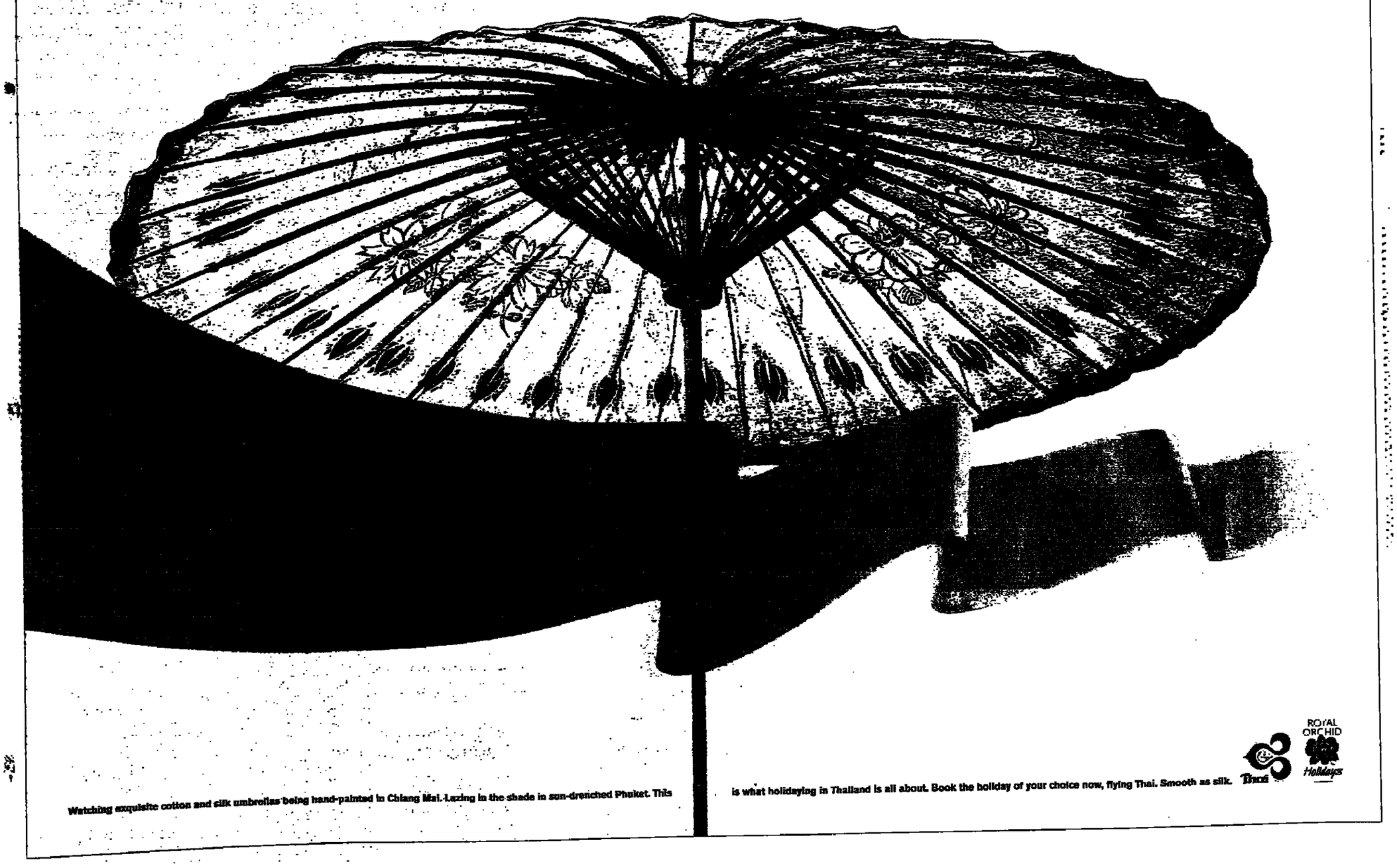

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ASIA/PACIFIC

U.S. Relinquishes Hope Of Stable Taleban Rule

Washington Awaits Battlefield Standoff

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The prospect that the Islamic Taleban militia might establish a stable, if oppressive, government in Afghanistan has dissipated as quickly as it arose, and the civil war there is likely to continue indefinitely, according to the State Department.

Afghanistan was a crucible of U.S. strategic interests during the Cold War, but now Washington has little influence there, supports none of the warring factions and has no plan for bringing the conflict to an end, Assistant Secretary of State Robin Raphel said.

As long as the rival factions think they can prevail and establish control over all of Afghanistan — and as long as such outside countries as Pakistan and Iran continue to encourage them to believe they can win — there is no prospect for a negotiated settlement, Ms. Raphel said.

"We know none of them can win, but they don't know it," she said. "Sadly, what needs to happen is a military stalemate that goes on long enough so that the various factions conclude they can't win."

During the Cold War, when the Afghan tribes and clans banded together to challenge the Soviet troops who occupied their country in 1979, the United States provided arms, money and training — using Pakistan as a conduit.

But the Soviet troops are long gone, and Afghanistan is just another isolated country where the United States, for all its economic, diplomatic and military might, has little influence. As in the clash along the border between Rwanda and Zaire, the United States and its Western allies appear to have few tools they can use to stop or head off clan-based conflicts.

"Without a unified Afghanistan which is stable, the potential for instability seeping over borders in the region, into Pakistan, into central Asia, into Iran, is great," Ms. Raphel said.

"The recent offensive by the Taleban was proof that instability can seep across borders," she said, because Kabul's neighbors fear that the success of the fundamentalist Taleban would encourage similar groups in their countries.

Taleban is a deeply conservative movement of religious scholars and Muslim theological students who control about two-thirds of Afghanistan. In late September, they seized Kabul, the capital, driving out a government that was itself rooted in Islam, imposing their own brand of orthodoxy on a restive populace, and executing a former president who had been installed by the Soviets.

The State Department deputy spokesman, Glyn Davies, while calling the summary execution of former President Najibullah "regrettable," said at the time that the Clinton administration hoped Taleban "will move quickly to restore order and security and form a representative interim government that can begin the process of reconciliation nationwide."

His statement appeared to reflect a feeling in the administration that any stable government in Afghanistan was preferable to endless factional strife.

Afghan forces opposed to Taleban soon regrouped and counterattacked. Iran denounced Taleban as stooges of Pakistan and therefore, by Iran's reasoning, of the United States.

"It is now clear," a Tehran newspaper said in a reflection of official Iranian opinion, "that in the rapid growth of Taleban, the United States has played the planning role, the wealthy Saudi government has provided the necessary budget and Pakistan's armed forces executed the plan."

It added, "Can Islamabad be proud of the occupation of Afghanistan by the Pakistani Army, on the basis of an American plan financed by the Saudis?"

That is the sort of thing Ms. Raphel was referring to when she said countries outside Afghanistan keep encouraging the warring factions to go after one another. With Pakistan supporting Taleban, Iran supporting Taleban's rivals and Russia and Uzbekistan also involved, she and other officials said, there is no prospect that one group can subdue all the others and rule the entire country.

According to Ms. Raphel, the United States is not in a position to mediate the Afghan conflict or influence the rival groups precisely because it is seen as an ally of Pakistan and a foe of Iran.

"We have not believed that we could be seen as an impartial mediator given the history of the 1980s, particularly among outside parties whose acceptance or acquiescence is any solution is essential," Ms. Raphel said. "We have counted ourselves out."

Patrick de Noirmont/Reuters

Youths in Kabul playing soccer Monday on a field next to a cemetery containing victims of the civil war.

Kabul Rejects General's Peace Offer as Insult

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL — The Islamic Taleban rejected an offer of peace talks from the Uzbek militia leader, Abdul Rashid Dustam, on Monday, saying the invitation was an insult.

"When the enemy was defeated, they launched this offer to waste time and keep the opposition busy," the acting information minister, Amir Khan Mutaqi, told a news conference. "We do not want to take part in negotiations which we believe will have no result."

General Dustam heads an anti-Taleban alliance, which also includes forces led by Ahmed Shah Masoud, the military chief of the ousted President Burhanuddin Rabbani. He had invited all religious and political parties to his stronghold of Mazar-e-Sharif in northern Afghanistan to discuss the future of the country.

Mr. Mutaqi said the fact that the meetings would be chaired by General Dustam, who once served the Communist regime in Afghanistan, was an insult.

Meanwhile, in the first attack in a year on a key city controlled by the Taleban, General Dustam's fighter planes bombed the Herat airport Monday. The raid damaged the control tower and forced the United Nations to cancel a scheduled flight, aid workers said. *(Reuters, AP)*

BRIEFLY ASIA

South Korean Students Jailed

SEOUL — A South Korean court on Monday jailed 16 students and gave suspended prison terms to 23 others for taking part in violent pro-North Korean campus protests in August, court officials said.

It was the third mass sentencing in a week in connection with the unrest at Seoul's Yonsei University, during which a riot policeman died.

The 16 students were jailed for between 10 months and two and a half years for taking part in an illegal protest, engaging in acts of violence and obstructing police in their duty, the officials said. *(Reuters)*

Taiwanese Invite Dalai Lama

TAIPEI — A major Taiwanese Buddhist association said Monday that it had invited the Dalai Lama to visit the island despite risking the wrath of China under current estranged ties between China and Taiwan.

"Our secretary-general has in person invited the Dalai Lama to visit here for all the Buddhists in Taiwan," an official of the Buddhist Association, one of the island's major religious associations, said by telephone. *(Reuters)*

Japanese Party Leader Stays

TOKYO — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Monday persuaded the head of his Liberal Democratic Party to remain in his post, a move seen as a major step toward forming a new cabinet later this week, news reports said.

Mr. Hashimoto met with Koichi Kato, the party's secretary-general, and urged him to stay in the top party job, despite his alleged involvement in a donation scandal, Jiji Press said.

Mr. Kato accepted Mr. Hashimoto's informal request before talks with party leaders on Tuesday on forming a new cabinet following a general election two weeks ago, the news agency said. *(AFP)*

Khmer Rouge Division Defects

PHNOM PENH — A key Khmer Rouge division has agreed to join Cambodian government forces, adding to thousands of defections during the weekend and further splintering the guerrilla movement, officials said Monday.

About 300 fighters and 500 family members under the leadership of Nuon Paet agreed to join the government, General Keo Pong said.

Second Prime Minister Hun Sen said the defections had shrunk the size of hard-line forces. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Kim Young Sam, president of South Korea, announcing a sweeping campaign against government corruption: "This is the time for the nation to make a renewed resolve to stamp out corruption once and for all. Regardless of their stature, I will by no means tolerate corruption in officialdom during the remainder of my term." *(AFP)*

Swede, in China, Backs Dissident

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — Prime Minister Goran Persson of Sweden said Monday that he had criticized Beijing's "hard" treatment of dissidents in meetings with top Chinese leaders here, specifically bringing up the case of Wang Dan.

In discussions with Prime Minister Li Peng on Sunday and President Jiang Zemin on Monday, Mr. Persson said he stated Sweden's position that "to peacefully hold views different than state policy has to be the right of every individual." He would not characterize the Chinese response.

Mr. Wang was given Supreme Court permission Monday to appeal the 11-year sentence he received Wednesday on charges of plotting to overthrow the government. The appeal will be held in camera, without him or his lawyers there.

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INTERNATIONAL

Q & A / **Sadako Ogata**

Refugee Official Calls for Lifeline

With the international community showing a greater sense of urgency in confronting the Rwandan refugee drama in eastern Zaire, Robert Kroon of the International Herald Tribune discussed the latest developments with Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Q. With more than a million refugees cut off from humanitarian aid in the border region of eastern Zaire, you have urged the opening of a lifeline from Rwanda to the Goma region. Would that be a pipeline for aid supplies or also a corridor for an eventual repatriation of the Hutu refugees to Rwanda?

A. Both ways. First to bring in aid and later it could serve as a passage for returnees. The road from the Rwanda border to Goma is only a few kilometers and must be secured.

The nearby Mugunga camp used to have 400,000 refugees, but that number may have doubled by now. I also have information that refugees are scattering westward. That would be the worst thing, because then we could not reach them and they might get caught up in more fighting. We have had reports that many people have died in Bukavu, but not in the Goma area. They still have food for a few more days.

Q. But aren't you caught up in a political short circuit? It seems that Rwanda is settling old scores with the armed Hutu militias among the refugees that have been preventing their repatriation in the first place. How do you deal with that problem in the future?

A. The refugees are on the move and that may also help loosen the grip of those Hutu militias. We will have to start an information campaign among the refugees as soon as we can.

But first of all, we must be there, secure that route with the Zairians and the Rwandese, but also with an international presence there.

•

Q. Repatriation, you have said often enough, is the only solution to the refugee problem. But is Rwanda's Tutsi-dominated government willing to take back a million or more hostile or fearful refugees?

A. Hostility and fear will have to be gradually overcome. The Rwanda leaders will have to go the extra mile to reassure the refugees. They have always assured me they were willing to take all of them back.

Keeping all those people in a hostile environment in Zaire is bad for the refugees and also for the host country. Zaire is paying a very heavy toll right now. In Rwanda we could help resettle the returnees and reintegrate them in their own country with the coordinated assistance of other development agencies.

Q. Before getting repatriation off the ground, wouldn't you have to screen out those armed militias first?

A. With the approval of Zaire and Rwanda we already had plans to do just that, closing the camps step by step in an organized way.

We must interview all the refugees who object to repatriation and those who have well-founded reasons not to go back will be put into another camp. It's a matter of separating the black sheep from the white sheep and that's a very difficult proposition.

•

Q. The Banyamulenge [the rebel Tutsi native to Zaire] seem to be in control and have proclaimed a unilateral cease-fire. Would you be ready to deal with those rebels?

A. If we get into face to face contact with them we will certainly explore the possibility, but we will keep in touch with Kinshasa. I don't want to see a breakup of Zaire, nor would I ever want to contribute to that in any way.

Q. France has called for international action to save the refugees. Are you in favor of that?

A. Yes. Those of us, who have been in the field have a much greater sense of urgency for such action. Not just humanitarian, but political and military action. It is long overdue. I would like to see an international peacekeeping force deployed all along the border between Bukavu and Goma.

Q. On a final note, if you would ever be called upon to succeed Boutros Boutros Ghali as United Nations secretary-general, would you accept?

A. It depends on where that call would come from. Do you want to get me out of Geneva? I have plenty on my hands here.

Asian Democrats Seek Sanctions on Burma

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — The Association of South East Asian Nations should not admit Burma as a member and should join an arms embargo against Rangoon until it embraces democratic reforms, a human-rights group said Monday.

The recommendations were one of many made by delegates to a four-day Asian pro-democracy conference in Manila, which ended Monday.

The conference was attended by more than 100 delegates from 18 countries, and was sponsored by the Forum of Democratic Leaders in the Asia Pacific.

"The conference believes that military rule, indeed authoritarian rule of any kind, anywhere, is out of tune with the spirit of the times and is unacceptable," the group said in a statement.

It added: "Procedures for the restoration of democracy in Burma should take place without delay and without further violence through a process of dialogue and in the spirit of achieving national reconciliation."

An ASEAN delegation is in Rangoon for an eight-day visit to discuss Burma's application for membership. Burma was granted observer status to the regional trading bloc in July.

But the democracy group, led by former president Corazon Aquino of the Philippines and the South Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, said ASEAN's policy of "constructive engagement" with Burma's military rulers has been a failure.

In its strongly worded statement, the group condemned "the recent tightening of controls over the Burmese people" and declared "unstinting support" for the democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and her supporters.

In a reference to Burma's application for membership in ASEAN, the group urged "that no steps be taken or allowed that may be construed as encouraging legitimacy of the regime."

It also urged China and ASEAN "to join an arms embargo on Burma as observed by the United States and the European Union," and called on aid and lending agencies not to resume assistance to the country. *(AP, Reuters)*

Trial Delayed In Zimbabwe

Reuters

HARARE, Zimbabwe — A court on Monday delayed for a week the trial of the opposition leader Ndabaningi Sithole on charges of plotting to kill President Robert Mugabe and overthrow his government.

Justice James Devittie said he would rule next Monday on Mr. Sithole's application that the trial be postponed to give him more time to prepare his defense. He also plans to challenge the constitutionality of one law under which he is charged.

The prosecution said the defense was using delaying tactics.

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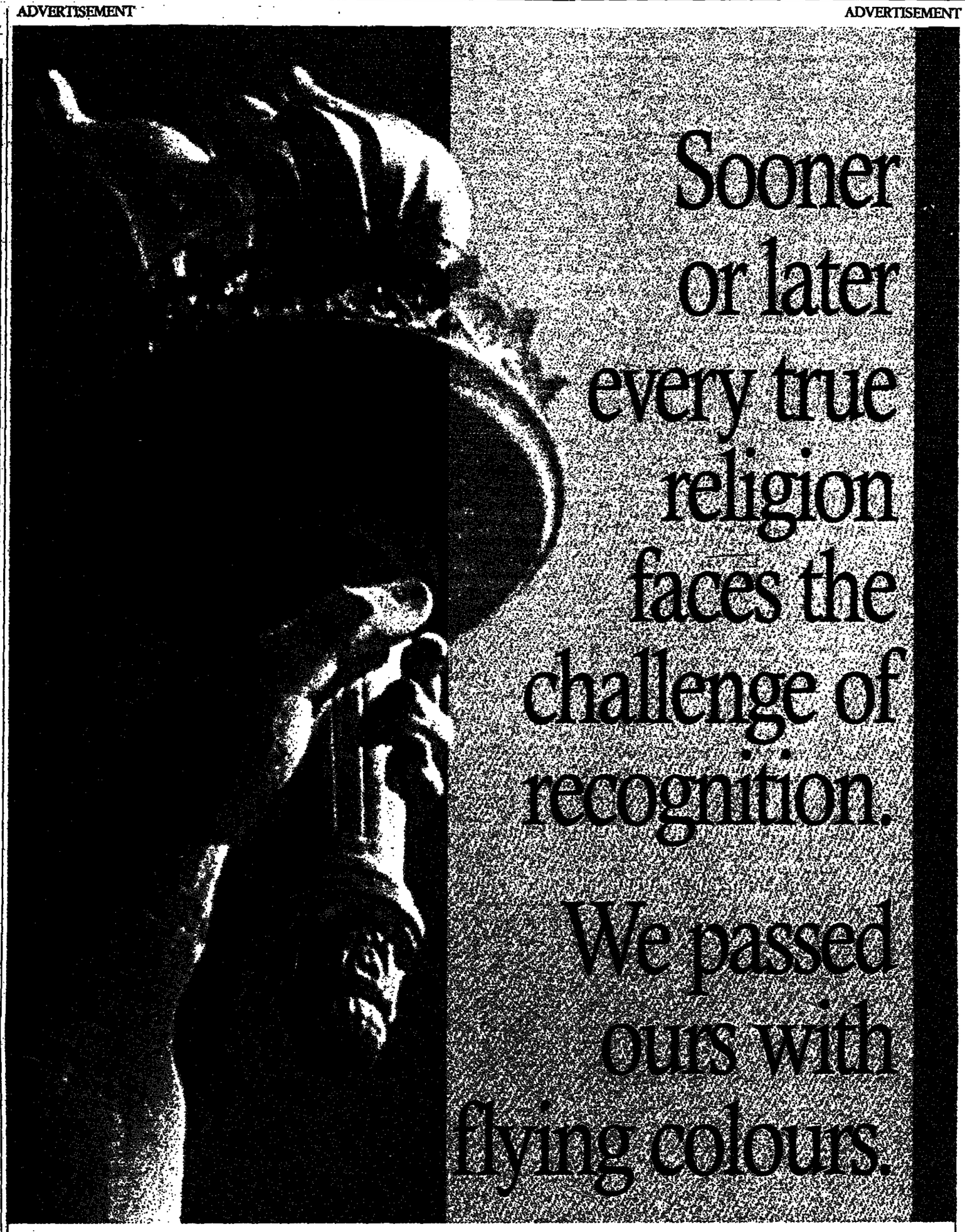

The Scientology religion did not come quietly into the world. Although immediately popular, Scientology — like all major religious movements during their formative years — has sometimes faced controversy.

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These rumours are provably false. To resolve all such controversies once and for all, in 1991 we invited the Internal Revenue Service to assemble a high-level team to examine every aspect of the Church and its operation. The exhaustive two-year scrutiny that followed was, by the IRS' own assessment, the largest and most thorough ever conducted of an applicant for non-profit exemption. IRS officials inspected thousands upon thousands of documents and asked and received answers to hundreds of detailed questions. They interrogated the Church's leaders. They investigated the compensation levels of Church executives and employees around the world. They even reviewed and rejected, one by one, claims made by apostates that had generated negative media reports.

This vast, governmental investigation ended with these unassailable conclusions:

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3. Churches of Scientology operate in the public interest;

4. No part of the income of churches of Scientology inures for the benefit of any individual or noncharitable entity.

The IRS decision confirmed what Scientologists had known for 40 years: Scientology is a genuine, new religion whose integrity is above reproach.

So next time you hear a false rumour about Scientology, ask yourself this question: Could the person making the accusation pass even a fraction of the tests that Scientology came through with flying colours?

FOR MORE INFORMATION: Check the following internet sites for information about Scientology. Each is available in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish:

http://www.scientology.org
http://www.lronhubbard.org
http://www.dianetics.org
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VISIT OUR CHURCHES: Pay a visit to your nearest Church of Scientology. Addresses for our principal European Churches are given here.

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Belgium
Church of Scientology
European Human Rights and Public Affairs Office
61 Rue du Prince Royal
1050, Brussels, Belgium

Denmark
Storekongensgade 55
1264 Copenhagen K, Denmark

France
7 Rue Jules Cesar
75012 Paris,
France

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80802 Muenchen,
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28013 Madrid, Spain

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Bokassa, Once an 'Emperor,' Dies

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Jean-Bedel Bokassa, 75, a former colonel who seized power in the Central African Republic and went on to proclaim himself emperor of his impoverished nation, died Sunday night, his son Jean Charles announced Monday in Bangui, the capital.

The cause was a heart attack, his son said.

Mr. Bokassa's sometimes-brutal 14-year tenure in power, including two years as his country's self-proclaimed emperor, ended in 1979, when French paratroopers overthrew his government while Mr. Bokassa was on an official trip to Libya.

France justified its intervention in the Central African Republic by brandishing stories of Mr. Bokassa's supposed cannibalism of imprisoned schoolchildren. In 1986, Mr. Bokassa, who had been living in exile, first in Ivory Coast and then in France, returned home to face charges against him that ranged from murder to treason.

The allegations of cannibalism were never proven, but the erstwhile president for life and emperor was sentenced to death for assassinations, concealing corpses and embezzlement and served seven years in prison before he was finally pardoned by a successor, Andre Kolingba.

From the coup in 1965 that brought him to power until his overthrow, imprisonment and last years back home in the Central African capital, the story of Mr. Bokassa, a distinguished veteran of the French war in Indochina, closely mirrored the ups and downs of France's deep involvement in the politics of its former African colonies.

As commander of the army and minister of defense, Mr. Bokassa, then a colonel, was plucked by France to overthrow the Central African Republic's first president, his cousin, David Dacko, when Mr. Dacko began establishing close ties with China.

Within days of taking power, Mr. Bokassa broke off relations with Beijing, expelling a large delegation of Chinese advisers. Mr. Bokassa took on the titles of president, prime minister, commander in chief of the army and leader of the sole political party.

Even as his behavior grew increasingly erratic, Mr. Bokassa maintained warm relations with France for several years. The former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was a frequent visitor to the Central African Republic, where he and Mr. Bokassa would go big-game hunting.

Paris congratulated Mr. Bokassa when he decided that his republic should henceforth be known as an empire, and the French government helped finance some of the estimated $30 million cost of Emperor Bokassa's lavish coronation in 1977.

Eventually, however, a combination of increasingly frequent bids for independence in foreign affairs by Mr. Bokassa, and a growing opposition to the emperor's extravagance at home led France to conclude that Mr. Bokassa must go.

In September 1979, in one of the first actions of its type in Africa where foreign troops were used to overthrow a sitting president, 700 French paratroopers took control of Bangui while Mr. Bokassa was in Libya.

Citing the growing repressiveness of his rule, and reports of cannibalism that were splashed across the pages of Paris Match, France installed as president Mr. Dacko, the man Paris had prompted Mr. Bokassa to overthrow 14 years earlier.

Though Paris had successfully removed a leader who had proven himself a nuisance with minimal opposition from other African states, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's ties to Mr. Bokassa would come back to haunt him.

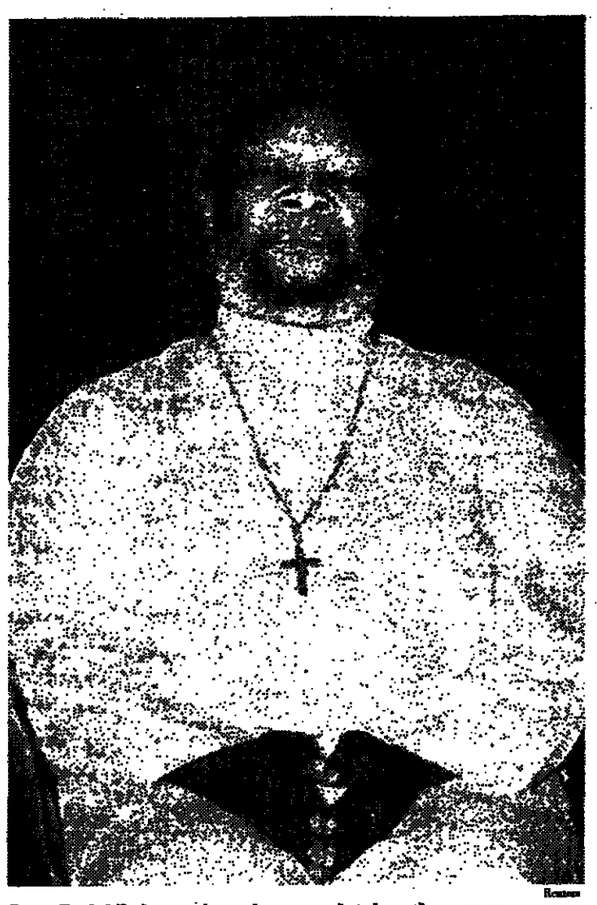
From exile in the Ivory Coast, where he settled after France initially refused to allow him entry, an embittered Mr. Bokassa began writing about his long and deep ties with the French. The autobiographical writings, which were published under the title "My Truth," contained details of gifts of diamonds Mr. Bokassa is said to have frequently made to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. The disclosures are widely believed to have helped doom Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's 1981 re-election bid against his Socialist rival, Francois Mitterrand.

After returning home from France in 1986 to face the charges against him, and serving time in prison, Mr. Bokassa, by then dependent upon his small monthly French officer's pension, continued to harbor bitter feelings against France.

When France intervened yet again in the Central African Republic earlier this year to put down an army mutiny, Mr. Bokassa, who had enjoyed something of a return to popularity since his release from prison, was applauded by many Central Africans when he condemned the renewed foreign interference.

"Every time we have a problem, the French have to come and meddle," he said at the time, in an interview with The New York Times. "Finally, you have to ask yourself, are we independent, or are we not?"

Mr. Bokassa, who married several times, is survived by as many as 60 children.



Reuters

Jean-Bedel Bokassa, in a photograph taken three years ago.

Saudis Affirm They Aided U.S. Fully in Blast Inquiry

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

RIYADH — Despite clear American dissatisfaction, the Saudi foreign minister has declared that his country had made good on its pledges to cooperate fully with the United States in the investigation of the truck bomb attack in June that killed 19 American servicemen.

U.S. government authorities in Washington said last week that the FBI director, Louis Freeh, acting out of exasperation at a lack of Saudi cooperation, had withdrawn from Saudi Arabia a team of agents sent to investigate the terrorist bombing. That decision appeared to threaten an end to American involvement in the investigation. On Saturday, though, the agency reversed itself and issued a statement saying that some agents would stay on the case.

In an interview here Sunday, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Faisal, insisted that the partnership in the investigation had been "excellent," and added: "The incident was in Saudi Arabia, and therefore we feel responsible. The loss of life, of American life, is not something we take lightly. It is the responsibility of the government of Saudi Arabia to bring them to justice, and in this regard we are cooperating very closely with the American agencies, as they are cooperating very closely with ours."

Western diplomats said that Saudi authorities had neither shared all of their findings with the FBI team nor allowed American investigators to interrogate suspects in the case who were now being held in Saudi jails. But some of the diplomats suggested that the FBI might have expected too much of their Saudi counterparts and that Mr. Freeh might have overreacted by saying that the outgoing FBI team in Riyadh would not be replaced.

The FBI's statement Saturday indicating that some agents would stay on the case came after discussions in Washington with the Saudi ambassador, Prince Bandar bin Sultan.

After a similar bombing a year ago, the Saudi authorities executed four men who confessed to the crime before the United States was given a chance to interrogate the suspects or to examine the evidence against them. Within days after the more powerful attack on a U.S. military housing complex in Dhahran on June 25, Defense Secretary William Perry said that King Fahd had pledged "full cooperation, full sharing of information" in the new investigation.

■ Iran Denies Any Shiite Role

Iran on Monday rejected reports that pro-Iranian Shiite Muslims were behind the Dhahran bombing, The Associated Press reported from Tehran.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement said that reports in the U.S. press last week suggesting Saudi Shiites with links to Iran were involved in the explosion were part of "a fresh plot by the United States to create internal differences in the Islamic Arab countries."

The statement quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying: "The Zionist American media is trying to create differences among Muslims."

Mobutu, Now in France, Is Expected Soon in Zaire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire — President Mobutu Sese Seko, whose government is grappling with a Tutsi rebellion, will soon return home after finishing medical treatment for cancer in Europe, his spokesman said Monday.

"His therapy ended on the 30th of October and no further medical examinations are expected," his spokesman, Kabuya Lumuna, said on national television.

Marshal Mobutu, 66, had prostate cancer surgery at Lausanne University Hospital in Switzerland on Aug. 22 and was staying at a luxury hotel on Lake Geneva for followup treatment.

Switzerland extended Marshal Mobutu's visa for a fourth time last week despite growing opposition to his presence.

On Monday, he was flown to southern France.

The spokesman said Marshal Mobutu would be in France for a short while before returning home.

Marshal Mobutu had a visa to enter France, said a Foreign Ministry spokesman, but there was no word on how long the leader was expected to remain in the country.

Meanwhile, Zaire has been tottering on the brink of disintegration in the absence of the president who has held the vast Central African nation together for more than 30 years.

In the past two weeks ethnic Tutsi rebels have seized all the major towns of North and South Kivu provinces.

Many fear Marshal Mobutu's death would complete Zaire's descent into chaos.

The Paris paper Le Monde last week quoted Marshal Mobutu's "immediate medical entourage" as saying his cancer had spread to his bones and that he was "extremely tired" as a result of aggressive radiation and hormonal therapy. *(Reuters, AP)*

TEXACO: *Taped Conversations Reveal Racism Among Oil Firm's Executives*

Continued from Page 1

that it would contact law-enforcement agencies if its inquiry found that documents were destroyed.

But the recordings, as described in the excerpts included in the court papers filed in U.S. District Court in White Plains, New York, where Texaco is based, leave little doubt that such an action was planned.

"You know, there is no point in even keeping the restricted version anymore," Robert Ulrich, the company's treasurer, who retired last year, was quoted in the court records as saying in reference to one key document. "All it could do is get us in trouble. That's the way I feel. I would not keep anything."

Richard Lundwall, who was the senior coordinator of personnel services in Texaco's finance department, agreed. "Let me shred this thing and any other restricted version like it," said Mr. Lundwall, who secretly recorded such conversations to ensure the accuracy of his minutes of such meetings.

At another moment, when the executives discussed disposing of certain pages of documents, J. David Keough, then Texaco's senior assistant treasurer, appeared to advise the executives to be careful not to remove information helpful to the company's case.

"If it was a favorable chart, you'd want to retain it," Mr. Keough said, according to the court papers.

During the conversation, Mr. Ulrich urged caution as the executives discussed withholding some older records covered by the requests. "I don't want to be caught up in a cover-up," he said. "I don't want my own Watergate here."

Later, as recounted in the court records, the conversation turned to the executives' frustration about the employees who had filed the discrimination suit against Texaco.

"This diversity thing, you know how all the black jelly beans agree," Mr. Ulrich said.

"That's funny," Mr. Lundwall replied. "All the black jelly beans seem to be glued to the bottom of the bag."

Eventually, according to the court records, the executives began discussing their difficulties in adjusting to the demands of minorities at Texaco, in particular the interest of some black employees in Kwanzaa, a December celebration patterned on festivals held after African harvests.

"I'm still having trouble with Hanukkah," Mr. Ulrich said. "Now we have Kwanzaa."

In a sentence laced with expletives, Mr. Ulrich is quoted in the court papers as complaining how "niggers" had caused difficulties.

In a statement Friday, Texaco expressed shock at the contentions in the court filings. It said that if the allegations are true, "any such conduct is deplorable and will never be tolerated at Texaco."

The company said it had hired Michael Armstrong, a lawyer with Kirkpatrick & Lockhart in New York, to conduct an "extensive independent investigation."

"If the company through its investigation determines that the alleged misconduct occurred," Texaco said, "it will take appropriate disciplinary actions against the employees, which could include termination."

Peter Gass, a lawyer for Mr. Lundwall, declined to comment and said he had also advised his client not to discuss the matter.

Mr. Ulrich, the retired treasurer, declined to comment. "I don't know anything about it," he said in a telephone interview. "I can't talk to you about it." Mr. Keough, who now works as chief financial and administrative officer with Heddington Insurance Co., a Texaco subsidiary, resides in Bermuda, said a spokeswoman for Texaco, who added that she did not know his home telephone number.

Texaco shares fell $2 to $97.625 Monday on the New York Stock Exchange.

According to an affidavit filed with the court, the tape recordings were made by Mr. Lundwall, who was responsible for keeping minutes of meetings with some senior executives. Mr. Lundwall has told lawyers that he used a microcassette recorder at the meetings without the knowledge of other executives, to ensure that his minutes were accurate.

In August, the affidavit says, Mr. Lundwall contacted the plaintiffs' lawyers in the discrimination case. Mr. Lundwall told them he had been dismissed from Texaco and that he had the tapes. Later, after hiring his own lawyer, Mr. Lundwall turned the tapes over to the plaintiffs.

The suit, filed in 1994, contends that minority employees were systematically passed over for promotions and that the company fostered a racially hostile environment.

ZAIRE: *Tutsi Rebels Declare a Cease-Fire*

Continued from Page 1

the Tutsi who now control the Rwandan Army. For two years, they have refused to return to Rwanda, fearing retribution for the 1994 genocide of up to a million minority Tutsi and moderate Hutu in which many took part. Tens of thousands of Hutu militiamen and former Rwandan soldiers, many armed, are among the refugees.

Most of these refugees have been dislodged from their camps in the last two weeks by groups of rebel Tutsi, native to Zaire, who are fighting Zaire's government, which is trying to expel them.

Zaire has accused Rwanda's Tutsi-led government of being behind the insurrection. Rwanda denies it, but witnesses say its troops were involved in the Goma battle.

Most of the plans being floated would use the lure of food and medical care to entice the refugees back to Rwanda through secure routes in the war-zone. But there is a growing debate about how the corridors would be set up and guarded. Some aid agencies have called for an outside military force to intervene.

Even if such plan is put into action, convincing the refugees to return has proven in the past to be nearly impossible. The leaders in the camps, most of whom would face genocide charges if they return to Rwanda, have tremendous control over the rank and file. It is a measure of their control that the main body of refugees appeared today to be pushing west, farther away from Rwanda and into the rough hills of Zaire, UN officials said.

There were reports from Goma that 400,000 people who had been crammed into Mugunga camp near Goma have picked up their belongings and are marching west, UN officials said.

After two weeks of heavy fighting and the capture by rebels of two main cities in the eastern Zairian province of Kivu, it appeared the pace of the war was slackening, diplomats in Kigali said. Goma, the headquarters for the relief operations, was quiet Monday after falling Saturday to rebel forces.

Monday afternoon, Laurent Kabila, the self-proclaimed leader of the rebel Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire, said that he was calling the cease-fire to allow the half-million Hutu refugees in Kivu to go home.

But it was unclear if Mr. Kabila could speak for the rebel force that captured Goma and appears to be pursuing Zairian troops westward.

The rebellion in South Kivu started among Zairian Tutsi who were resisting a government order to leave the country, but the rebels in the north are a coalition of groups, including Tutsi, who are disenchanted with the government, diplomats said. They are united by their desire to see the Hutu refugee camps close.

VOTING: *Romanians Go With Flow of East's Reform Wave*

Continued from Page 1

Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus was nicked by voters, who forced his Civic Democratic party, for the first time, into a coalition government more sensitive to social needs. And in Bulgaria, the first primary for a presidential candidate, this summer, unexpectedly sent the respected President Zhelyu Zhelev packing, even though a final vote this weekend gave his liberal party candidate, Petar Stoyanov, an overwhelming mandate.

Ideology is an unlikely culprit in any of these scenarios. Voters, faced with shrinking budgets and competitive job markets, instead appeared to favor candidates who promised to listen to them and help them make sense of the new economic realities. With two free or partly free national elections behind them, voters in Eastern Europe were better equipped to judge campaign promises. Perhaps more significantly, for the first time in history, they had far more access to free media to help them make up their minds.

"For us, this is the second liberation," said Dorel Sandor, director of the independent think tank Center for Political Studies and Comparative Analysis in Bucharest and a consultant to a presidential contender, Petre Roman. "Many people decided it was time to look for alternatives, and the majority of Romanians were clearly on their remotes, switching channels, listening to what candidates had to say."

■ Milosevic Is Leading

President Slobodan Milosevic and his wife won parliamentary elections in Yugoslavia, preliminary results showed Monday, The Associated Press reported from Belgrade.

But the united democratic opposition dented Mr. Milesevic's hold on power in municipal ballots, with the capital, Belgrade, apparently poised to get its first non-Communist mayor since World War II. With over half the ballots counted in the contest Sunday for the Yugoslav Parliament, the leftist alliance uniting Mr. Milosevic's ruling Socialists with the neo-Communists of his wife, Mirjana Markovic, had about 48 percent; the four-party opposition coalition, Zajedno, received 23.9 percent, and the extreme nationalist Radical Party took 18.8 percent.

In the republic of Montenegro, Serbia's only remaining partner in rump Yugoslavia, the ruling ex-Communist party also was leading the opposition in the race for the federal Parliament's 138 seats.

Mr. Milosevic needed to retain his majority in the legislature to ensure that he can retain power next year, when his second term as Serbian president expires. The constitution bars him from a third term. But he can be elected Yugoslav president by the federal assembly, and get the legislature to change the constitution to expand the powers of that hitherto symbolic post.

ELECTION: *A Rush to the Finish*

Continued from Page 1

anchor the biggest presidential upset since Harry Truman defeated Thomas Dewey in 1948.

But Mr. Clinton, too, seemed to be popping up in more states than time could possibly allow. His eyes were puffy, drooping under the weight of fatigue, but he continued to speak vigorously, with ease and confidence.

"It's going to be a good last day," he said to reporters early Monday as he boarded his jet in Bangor, Maine.

The numbers, in any case, were clearly on Mr. Clinton's side. At least two major state-by-state surveys pointed to his carrying well more than the 270 electoral votes he needs for victory.

Polls and interviews by The New York Times showed the president winning more than 300 electoral votes, to fewer than 100 for Mr. Dole and none for Mr. Perot. A CNN/Gallup survey found Mr. Clinton winning 309 electoral votes, to 44 for Mr. Dole and 185 too close to call.

And most polls gave Mr. Clinton a popular-vote lead of at least 10 percentage points.

But the control of Congress was still an open question.

A final New York Times/CBS poll showed that 47 percent of likely voters favored Democratic candidates for the House, to 41 percent for Republicans, apparently enough to allow the Democrats to regain control of the lower chamber, which they lost two years ago for the first time in 40 years. They need a net gain of 18 seats.

But many congressional races were razor-edge close, and a Reuters poll showed the Republicans pulling into a slight lead for House seats.

That meant many races might be decided by the parties' success at turning out the vote. With little suspense in the presidential race but many close congressional contests, many analysts said turnout would be low, but probably above the 50.2 percent of 1988.

The balance of power in the next House, however, may not be clear before Wednesday. The outcome could depend on runoff elections in Texas that are almost sure to be held, on Dec. 10, in some of 13 redistricted districts.

MOSCOW: *Violent End for an American Businessman*

Continued from Page 1

own, a representative of the American investment community, assassinated on the streets of Moscow is something we had not yet seen. It sent a chill down people's spines."

Mr. Tatum was a founding partner and president of Americom Business Centers, which owns 40 percent of a Russian-American joint venture that ran the four-star Radisson-Slavyanskaya hotel. The other major shareholder in the venture — and Mr. Tatum's main antagonist in the fight for control of the hotel — is the Moscow City Property Committee, which owns 50 percent.

The Minnesota-based Radisson Corp., which has a 10 percent stake in the hotel, sided with the Moscow property committee in the dispute, and together they were trying to evict Mr. Tatum from his suite of offices on the eighth floor of the hotel.

Before he came to Russia, Mr. Tatum, a native of Edmond, Oklahoma, had made money in his home state in real estate and oil, then lost most of it in a bank failure. According to the newspaper Moscow Times, he formed Americom Business Centers in the late 1980s, which attracted a group of partners that included H. R. Haldeman, President Richard Nixon's one-time chief of staff. Mr. Haldeman helped Mr. Tatum, a former Republican fundraiser, attract the participation of the Radisson chain.

The joint venture to create the hotel, launched in 1990, was one an ambitious deal to open a world-class hotel in Moscow, a 430-room, $50 million showcase of opulent shops, restaurants, conference rooms, business facilities and fitness center.

Over the years it gained high-profile tenants and became a magnet for jet-set Russians and visiting executives.

But strains developed over control of the partnership. They peaked in 1994 when Mr. Tatum, who also lived in the hotel, tried to evict the director of the joint venture. He failed, and his partners retaliated by posting guards at the hotel entrance and barring him entry for two weeks. When he returned, he had a dozen bodyguards in tow.

The fight flared again this year when Mr. Tatum and an assistant tried to stop the joint venture from removing equipment from a store in the hotel. The police removed Mr. Tatum from the store, and the incident worsened hard feelings between the partners in the hotel.

Mr. Tatum publicly assailed Umar Dzhabrailov, a representative of the Moscow Property Committee who is acting director of the joint venture, for trying to cut him out of the hotel. He also asserted that Mr. Dzhabrailov had ties to organized crime.

On Monday, Mr. Dzhabrailov called Mr. Tatum's slaying "an awful tragedy" and said it was unrelated to litigation in Russia and the West over control of the hotel.

"He was surrounded by strange people lately," Mr. Dzhabrailov said. "I think this is connected with his personal financial dealings. It shouldn't affect the work of the joint venture."

As tensions increased, Mr. Tatum reported to the police that he had been threatened, Interfax agency reported.

Journalists and friends asked Mr. Tatum why he did not leave Russia, but perhaps he did not have a choice.

"With Paul it's not as if he was the employee of a multinational corporation," said Mr. Charow of the chamber of commerce. "So he couldn't just get the next plane out. This was his investment, this was his business. You create something like this with your own bare hands and it's hard to walk away from it."

A 2d Missile Fired at Iraq

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — For the second time in three days, a U.S. F-16 pilot fired a missile at an Iraqi anti-aircraft site, the Pentagon said Monday.

The latest incident occurred about 40 kilometers (25 miles) from where the firing on Saturday took place.

The Pentagon said, "The pilot received an indication that his aircraft was being targeted by an Iraqi mobile surface-to-air missile system."

A review of the previous firing found there apparently was no attempt to target the plane.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE

What's in it for BT? Strength in Europe

Cheapest Links to North America May Win Battle for the Continent

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — Ever since word leaked out Friday that British Telecommunications PLC had reached a deal to buy MCI Communications Corp., the most puzzling question has simply been, Why?

Why would BT, as the British telephone company is known, want to tie up about $23 billion to own all of MCI, the second-largest long distance company in the United States, when it already owned 20 percent? How much added advantage would there be, given that the two companies already had a strong working alliance in global communication services?

The answer to that question lies in Europe as well as in the United States, and to some extent it boils down to one date: Jan. 1, 1998.

On that day, most countries in the European Union will officially open their state-controlled telephone monopolies to competition.

Although the change is still 14 months away, it has already fueled a power struggle to capture the upper hand in a new Europewide market.

Even as it was negotiating to buy MCI, BT was racing to form partnerships in France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain to attack the state-controlled monopolies in those countries. It has hardly been alone: France Telecom has been trying to team up in an alliance to take on the Italian telephone company.

Perhaps more than any other phone company in Europe, BT has revealed a conviction that its ambitions to be a global supercarrier depend to a large degree on expanding within the Continent. But luring Europe's most lucrative corporate customers, in turn, becomes easier with unmatched links to North America.

Although much of the motivation for the BT-MCI deal may be competition in Europe, this jockeying for position also could have significant effects for MCI's U.S. competitors. For one thing, it puts new pressure on Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom to seek greater control of Sprint Corp., the third-largest long-distance carrier in the United States.

The French and German companies each own 10 percent of Sprint, and the three companies have a global joint venture similar to the one between BT and MCI. But to get U.S. government approval for an acquisition of Sprint, both countries would have to drastically open their own markets to U.S. competition.

BT's MCI takeover will make life more difficult for AT&T Corp., which is competing under its own name in Britain and sells global services in Europe through its Unisource consortium, which is a joint venture with several European telephone companies. AT&T's results in both efforts have already been lackluster, and it recently moved to reorganize the operating arrangement with Unisource.

The MCI takeover also could put new pressure on the sky-high prices that most European phone companies now charge for international calls. Because the British market has been open to competition for several years, its prices are lower than those elsewhere in Europe and more in line with those of the United States.

BT has made no secret of its desire to attack the markets of other established phone companies in Europe.

In France, BT is forming an alliance with Compagnie Generale des Eaux, France's national water company, to attack France Telecom. In Germany, it has joined an alliance led by German electric utilities to take on Deutsche Telekom. It is trying to strike similar partnerships in the Netherlands and Spain.

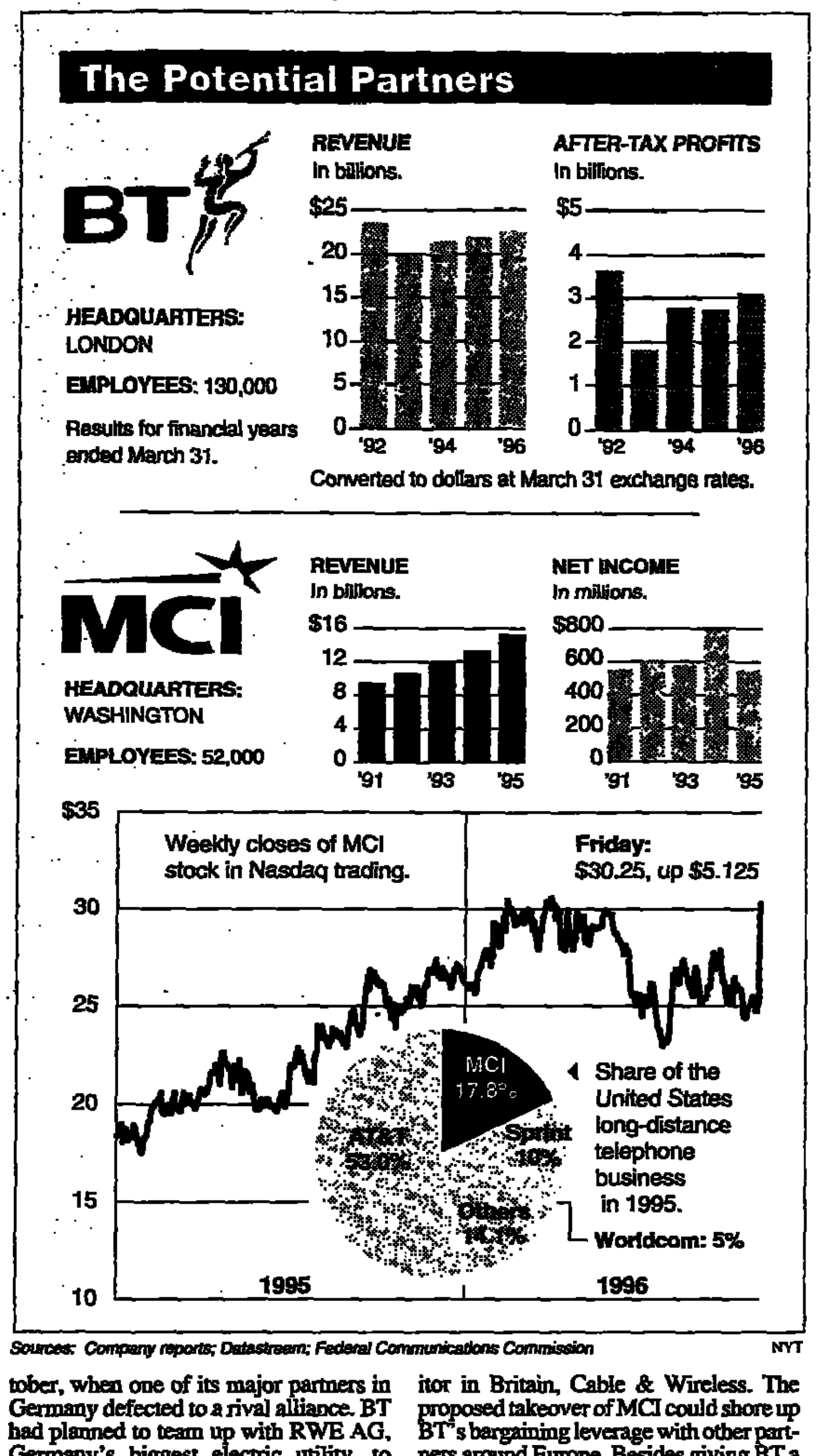
BT's decision to pursue a full-fledged takeover of MCI apparently began in earnest shortly after negotiations fell apart in May to buy Cable & Wireless PLC, Britain's second-biggest telephone company and one with extensive telephone operations in Asia.

BT has had both victories and defeats in its effort to expand. Last month, it reached the agreement with Generale des Eaux. The plan is to create a nationwide telephone and communications network in France that is built along that company's water lines and is almost as pervasive as France Telecom.

But BT suffered a big setback in October, when one of its major partners in Germany defected to a rival alliance. BT had planned to team up with RWE AG, Germany's biggest electric utility, to build networks competing with Deutsche Telekom. But RWE abruptly pulled out of the plan and said it would invest $1.8 million in a group led by VEBA AG, a diversified conglomerate and Germany's fourth-largest company.

Adding to the sting, the VEBA alliance includes BT's principal competitor in Britain, Cable & Wireless. The proposed takeover of MCI could shore up BT's bargaining leverage with other partners around Europe. Besides giving BT a stronger base to attract U.S. corporate customers, MCI could bring some of its marketing prowess directly to Europe and give BT an edge in marketing advanced communications services to European customers. But even if that

See MCI, Page 17



Sources: Company reports; Datastream; Federal Communications Commission NYT

BT's Purchase of MCI Gets Mixed Reviews

British Company's Deep Pockets Will Fund U.S. Firm's Ambitions

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC's proposed $23 billion purchase of MCI Communications Corp. won mixed reviews from investors and analysts Monday. In London, investors pushed BT's shares up more than 4 percent in heavy trading, but on the sidelines some analysts sniped at both MCI's price and its prospects.

The surge of 16 pence in BT's share price, to 372 ($6.10), "is not a ringing endorsement of the MCI deal," said Peter Roe, an analyst with Paribas Capital Markets. Instead, he and others said it mostly reflected BT's promise to pay a special dividend of 35 pence a share next year. Prospects for the combined entity — to be known as Concert Global Communications PLC — and for the entire industry are far less certain.

"The world of telecommunications is becoming more expensive and at the same time less lucrative," Andrew Harrington, an analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc., said, citing increases in competition and investment around the globe.

In the United States, the industry outlook is clouded by a changing regulatory environment. Long-distance companies are being allowed to offer local phone service, and terms are being finalized to allow local companies to sell long-distance service. This offers both an opportunity and a threat for MCI.

"MCI may be the second-largest long-distance phone company in the United States, but it has yet to prove itself in the local market, where the profits and the growth will be," said Graham Johnson, an analyst at Nomura Research Institute.

Analysts said various legal challenges to deregulation had already effectively delayed the onset of unbridled competition from the beginning of this year until late next year.

Those uncertainties have left many analysts wondering whether BT, at best, has overpaid for MCI.

BT's eagerness to press ahead with the deal, uncertainties and all, may reflect its own predicament: The company has been criticized for its heavy dependence on its home market. In Britain, the former state phone monopoly has managed to hold on to 83 percent of the business market and 93 percent of the residential market since it was privatized in 1984, but it has been forced by regulators to agree to annual price cuts. In that context, some see the leap into the U.S. market as just the tonic BT needed.

"This is just the catalyst BT needed to escape its share-price coma of the last two years," said Evan Miller, an analyst at CS First Boston. For three years, BT has owned 20 percent of MCI. Together they have made their joint international arm, Concert, the world leader in offering seamless global phone service to multinational companies.

News Corp. stands to benefit from BT's purchase of MCI. Page 17

Now Mr. Miller and others say BT not only has swept away the complexities of the old joint venture but has, by buying MCI, transformed itself into a global phone giant. That enhanced status, argue the optimists, should make its easier for the new Concert to find and sign up long-sought partners in Asia. The new company would have operations in 72 countries, 43 million customers and annual revenue of $42 billion.

BT also stands to benefit from tying itself to an organization far more entrepreneurial in spirit. The lessons MCI has learned in wrenching 20 percent of the U.S. long-distance market away from AT&T Corp. should be useful to Concert in its ambitions to grab market share in Europe after deregulation in 1998.

For MCI, the rewards of the transaction will be mostly financial. MCI has big ambitions. Among other things, it plans to begin local phone service in the 25 largest U.S. markets by early next year, giving it a foothold in a $100 billion-a-year market. Expanding that foothold will take vast amounts of capital, something that BT can raise far more cheaply than MCI could.

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

Stop the Fight Over Iran Sanctions

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A deepening rift over sanctions against Iran is threatening to lead to wider friction between Europe and the United States. With Washington increasingly favoring the use of economic weapons against its adversaries, and trying to force its allies to follow suit, the dispute is a major test of Western strategic unity in the post-Cold War era.

It is not just about Iran. Americans and Europeans are similarly split over Libya, Cuba and, to a lesser extent, China. The argument is whether the best instrument to use against "rogue states" and ideological enemies is the economic bludgeon or diplomatic engagement.

The differences partly reflect the power imbalance between the two sides of the Atlantic.

The United States is used to getting its way through the exercise of economic, political or military muscle, while the less powerful Europeans are obliged to fall back on their traditional diplomatic skills.

To Europeans, the heavy-handed U.S. approach suggests a naive failure to understand realpolitik. To Americans, the Europeans are putting commercial greed over sound strategy and moral principle.

Tackling this divisive issue should be a high priority for the U.S. government once Tuesday's elections are over.

The trans-Atlantic recriminations over Iran have degenerated into a ritualistic dialogue of the deaf: Washington insists that the European Union join it in imposing sanctions, and the Europeans retort that the "critical dialogue" they started in 1992 is the best way to influence Tehran.

The Europeans are fuming over a new U.S. law that attempts to dictate European policy by penalizing foreign companies that invest in the Iranian and Libyan oil and natural gas industries. Americans will get angrier as evidence grows of Iranian involvement in terrorist activities against the United States.

A special factor in Iran's case is the bitter memory of the 1979 hostage crisis that still personally afflicts senior U.S. officials. European diplomats say Iran is the only issue on which Secretary of State Warren Christopher ever displays emotion.

Iran is also far more strategically important than Cuba or Libya. Iran has a population of 70 million, a 2,500-year history and huge energy reserves and supplies one-fifth of the EU's oil. "You can't just leave a blank on the map where Iran is," one European official says.

The Europeans argue that economic sanctions have never toppled an anti-Western regime and that U.S. policy will isolate Iran and encourage extremism. They accuse Washington of inconsistency and hypocrisy — by looking the other way, for instance, while Iran shipped arms to the Muslims in Bosnia.

The Americans say the Europeans' "critical dialogue" has achieved nothing and is only a smokescreen to cover the pursuit of commercial advantage. Washington is especially annoyed with Germany, which it sees as the ringleader of a policy designed to promote German business and financial interests.

There are signs, however, that Washington wants a way out of the impasse. American business is unhappy that the United States is always the one to wield the stick while Europe dangles the carrot.

Just as some Americans feel that Washington has gone too far in bullying its own allies, some Europeans are disturbed by the "critical dialogue." It should not be impossible for friends to solve such disputes.

Both sides have the same objectives. They don't want a rogue Iran to acquire weapons of mass destruction, destabilize the Middle East and export terrorism and anti-Western ideology.

Fortunately, there is an underutilized organization designed precisely to deal with problems such as these.

The Group of Seven leading industrial countries needs a success to reaffirm its credibility. The G-7 should now give top priority to agreeing on a new joint Western strategy by the time of the group's summit meeting in Denver next summer.

Germany Grows 'Suspicious' Over EMU

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European Union officials defended a decision Monday to allow France to use a one-time transfer to meet the economic criteria for joining Europe's single currency despite continued criticism from Germany, which fears the move will undermine the credibility of monetary union.

The decision, a setback for Germany's attempt to enforce tougher budgetary discipline on countries adopting a single currency, has prompted fresh concern in Bonn and in Frankfurt, the home of the Bundesbank, that Germany's EU partners are seeking to soften the Maastricht criteria on deficits and debt to join the single currency at its outset in 1999, officials and analysts said.

"The Germans are very suspicious of the behavior of other countries once they get into monetary union," Steven Englander, economist at Smith Barney Inc. in Paris, said.

Officials from the Bundesbank and Germany's Federal Statistics Office reiterated their opposition to the French plan at a hastily called meeting of European statistical specialists held at the Bundesbank headquarters Monday evening.

A Bundesbank spokesman said the German officials asserted that the transfer of 37.5 billion French francs ($7.32 billion) from France Telecom to the French Treasury, in exchange for the government's assumption of future pension liabilities at the company, should not be allowed to lower the French budget deficit in 1997. The French government is relying on the transfer to help it meet the single-currency standard of holding the deficit to 3 percent of gross domestic product.

Yves Franchet, director-general of the EU statistical agency, Eurostat, who decided last week to endorse the French transfer, said his decision had been supported by 11 of the 15 EU member countries.

"I think 11 of 15 is a good consensus," he said.

Mr. Franchet said the decision was consistent with the rules of the European system of national accounts, even though the transfer is a one-time payment that would do nothing to narrow France's budget deficit on a sustainable basis.

"It's not for me to judge the budget policy of France," he said.

The European Commission, the EU executive agency, was expected to ratify the Eurostat decision Wednesday by releasing deficit projects for 1997 that included the French transfer.

"The issue is closed, the decision is taken," said a spokesman for Yves-Thibault de Silguy, European commissioner for monetary affairs.

The commission's projections are expected to show as many as 10 EU countries within reach of the 3 percent deficit standard in 1997. The improvement reflects spending cuts and tax increases outlined in most countries' budget proposals introduced in the past two months, as well as an acceleration of economic growth. The commission is also expected to upgrade its growth forecast of 1.5 percent for this year, largely reflecting

See EMU, Page 14

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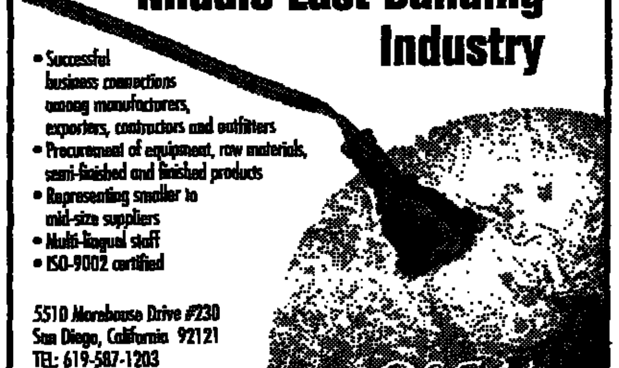

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates Nov. 4

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.6965	2.786	1.1212	0.3315	0.1116*	—	5.442*	1.3205	1.4995*	1.27	1.331*
Brussels	31.21	50.88	20.608	6.091	2.0519*	18.2355	—	24.5775	0.2755	22.38	24.52*
Frankfurt	1.5133	2.4773	—	0.2986	0.0959*	0.8919	4.854*	1.1927	1.3674*	1.1334	1.1874*
London (a)	1.658	—	2.4713	8.4271	2,508.31	2.7795	51.339	2.0866	187.28	2.1984	209.3743
Madrid	127.484	208.688	84.235	24.907	8.307*	75.138	4.0867	100.492	112.65*	95.457	—
Milan	1,519.10	2,508.80	1,003.90	296.00	—	896.88	48.877	1,199.20	13.405	1,137.50	11.94
New York (b)	—	1.6440a	1.511	5.1115	1,519.80	1.694	31.13	1.2673	113.86	1.3582	127.335
Paris	5.1175	0.3865	3.3809	—	0.3367*	3.0167	0.1642	4.0346	4.5228*	3.8225	4.0155*
Tokyo					Closed						
Toronto	1.3359	2.199	0.8842	0.2613	0.0883*	0.7888	0.4292*	1.0651	1.1732*	—	1.048*
Zurich	1.27	2.09	0.839	0.248	0.0835*	0.7485	4.0722*	—	1.1165*	0.9506	0.9963*
1 ECU	1.2743	0.777	1.9288	6.5147	1,935.41	2.1682	39.6944	1.6152	144.886	1.70038	162.256
1 SDR	1.4478	0.8845	2.1909	7.49	2,208.44	2.456	45.1237	1.8465	N.Q.	1.9301	184.520

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, and Zurich; fixings in other centers Toronto rates at 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	238.56	Mex. peso	7.945	S. Afr. rand	4.694
Australian $	1.2713	Hong Kong $	7.7318	N. Zealand $	1.4104	S. Kor. won	825.30
Austrian sch.	10.638	Hung. forint	159.10	Norw. krone	6.3699	Swed. krona	6.5892
Brazil real	1.0375	Indian rupee	35.66	Phil. peso	26.25	Taiwan $	27.50
Chinese yuan	8.3285	Indo. rupiah	2329.50	Polish zloty	2.81	Thai baht	25.51
Czech koruna	26.96	Irish £	0.6109	Port. escudo	152.93	Turkish lira	96230.00
Danish krone	5.8115	Israeli shek.	3.2535	Russ ruble	5462.00	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3915	Kuw dinar	0.2999	Saudi riyal	3.7504	Venez. boliv.	471.0
Fin. markka	4.536	Malay. ring.	2.5251	Sing. $	1.4078		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6367	1.6357	1.6346	Japanese yen	112.72	112.22	111.74
Canadian dollar	1.3326	1.3297	1.3273	Swiss franc	1.2642	1.2605	1.2568
Deutsche mark	1.5097	1.5066	1.5037				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

Libid-Libor Rates Nov. 4

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 1/4 - 5 3/8	3 - 3 1/8	1 5/8 - 1 3/4	5 13/16 - 6 1/16	3 3/16 - 3 5/16	7/16 - 1/2	4 1/16 - 4 3/16
3-month	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	3 1/8 - 3 1/4	1 15/16 - 2 1/16	6 1/16 - 6 3/16	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	7/16 - 1/2	4 1/8 - 4 1/4
6-month	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	3 1/8 - 3 1/4	1 7/8 - 2 1/8	6 1/8 - 6 1/4	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	7/16 - 9/16	4 1/8 - 4 1/4
1-year	5 3/4 - 5 7/8	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	3 1/2 - 3 5/8	6 9/16 - 6 11/16	3 1/2 - 3 11/16	9/16 - 5/8	4 5/16 - 4 7/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	4 3/4	5 1/4
3-month CDs	4.83	4.83
CP 180 days direct	5.33	5.33
3 month Treasury bill	5.01	5.03
1-year Treasury bill	5.16	5.17
2-year Treasury bill	5.75	5.76
5-year Treasury note	6.08	6.10
7-year Treasury note	6.18	6.21
30-year Treasury bond	6.66	6.67
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.88	4.88
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	Clsd.	0.45
1-month interbank	—	0.52
3-month interbank	—	0.54
6-month interbank	—	0.57
10-year Govt bond	—	2.61
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.10	3.10
1-month interbank	3.12	3.12
3-month interbank	3.20	3.17
6-month interbank	3.20	3.20
10-year Bond	6.03	5.99

Britain		
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	6 1/8	6 1/16
1-month interbank	6 1/16	6 1/8
3-month interbank	6 1/8	6 1/16
6-month interbank	6 1/8	6 3/16
10-year Gilt	7.72	7.72
France		
Intervention rate	3.20	3.20
Call money	3 5/16	3 1/4
1-month interbank	3 1/4	3 5/16
3-month interbank	3 5/16	3 5/16
6-month interbank	3 3/8	3 7/16
10-year OAT	5.98	6.17

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	378.25	378.65	+0.65
London	378.65	378.70	+1.10
New York	379.30	379.60	+0.40

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

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NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held on 14th November 1996 at 11 a.m. at the registered office of Monterey Trust at 50, avenue J.F. Kennedy, Luxembourg, to deliberate on the following agenda:

- Amendment of article 20 of the articles of incorporation to provide that the accounting year shall start on the 1st January of each year and shall terminate on the 31st December of the same year.
- Decision that the present accounting year shall terminate on the 31st December 1996.
- Amendment of article 8 of the articles of incorporation to provide that the annual general meeting of shareholders shall be held at the registered office of the Corporation in Luxembourg on the last Tuesday in the month of April each year at 3.00 p.m.

Shareholders are advised that a quorum of 50% of the shares outstanding is required for the holding of the meeting and that the resolution, in order to be passed, requires the consent of 2/3 of the shares represented at the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares must deposit their bearer share certificates with Banque Générale du Luxembourg on the 12th November 1996 at the latest.

Shareholders are entitled to vote in person or by proxy. Proxy forms are available upon request at the offices of Banque Générale du Luxembourg, Investment Funds Department, 50, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-2951 Luxembourg.

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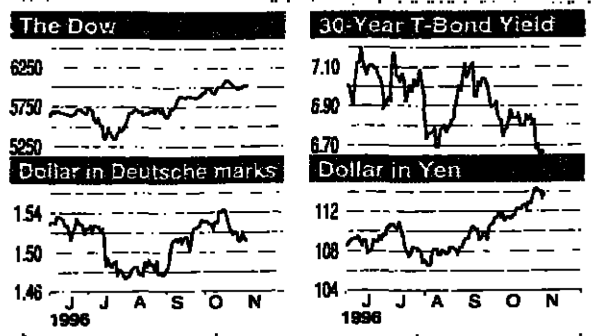

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	6041.68	6021.93	+0.33
NYSE	S&P 500	706.73	703.77	+0.42
NYSE	S&P 100	683.45	679.51	+0.58
NYSE	Composite	375.87	373.66	+0.37
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1219.05	1219.09	Unch.
AMEX	Market Value	571.79	572.57	-0.14
Toronto	TSE Index	5609.26	5591.31	+0.32
São Paulo	Bovespa	65585.30	65411.80	+0.26
Mexico City	Bolsa	3247.71	3255.82	-0.25
Buenos Aires	Merval	582.26	573.90	+1.46
Santiago	IPSA General	5368.20	5385.39	-0.32
Caracas	Capital General	Closed	5912.86	-

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Peso's Weakness Revives Fears of a New Crisis

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — When Mexico devalued its currency in December 1994, it caused global economic jitters that analysts termed "the tequila effect."

Now, the tequila appears to have worn off, but for Mexicans and their shaky peso, a throbbing two-year hangover refuses to go away.

After holding steady for most of the year, the peso dropped more than 5 percent in October. In New York trading Monday, the dollar bought 7.89 pesos, up from 7.54 pesos on Oct. 1. The Bolsa — Mexico's stock market — has followed the currency slide, closing Monday at 3,247.71 points, down 5 percent from its historic high of 3,433.75 on Aug. 27.

Analysts said Mexico's decision three weeks ago to not privatize state-owned petrochemical plants, combined with profit-taking and uncertainty about whether U.S. policy toward Mexico will change after the U.S. presidential election Tuesday, prompted people to withdraw funds from Mexico and hedge by buying dollars, lowering the peso's value.

The peso plunge has sparked an intense debate with far-reaching implications for Mexicans and foreign investors over what the "true value" of the peso should be, as measured against the dollar.

Some analysts wonder whether another major devaluation — ordered by the government or dictated by market forces — could be on the horizon.

The Mexican government's December 1994 devaluation thrust the country into its deepest recession in more than 60 years. When Mexico could not pay its debts after the devaluation, U.S. President Bill Clinton sponsored a $50 billion international bailout to rescue the Mexican economy.

Many economists warn that even though Mexico has made structural changes to its economy, some circumstances today are remarkably similar to those that precipitated the so-called Christmas crisis of 1994. Particularly worrisome, they say, is what many still call the relatively high value of the peso.

In a nutshell, the problem is that while inflation in Mexico is racing along this year at about 27 percent, the value of the peso has not depreciated to match it but until recently has held steady at about 7.50 to the dollar. Hypothetically, if the value of the peso were adjusted for inflation, it would be trading at about 9.50 to the dollar. Thus, some analysts say that the currency now is in danger of becoming overvalued, which for many creates a scary sense of deja vu.

At the time of the 1994 devaluation, the peso also was considered overvalued and was trading at a government-set exchange rate of about 3.45 to the dollar, meaning each peso was worth about 29 cents.

President Ernesto Zedillo of Mexico, who was elected that year, had vowed not to devalue the currency, but six weeks after taking office, he did so anyway. This caused an economic chain reaction that led to a yearlong crisis in which 30,000 businesses went bankrupt, 2 million people were put out of work, interest rates soared to 140 percent, inflation hit 52 percent, and the economy shrank more than 6 percent. When the dust cleared at the end of 1995, the peso was worth about 12.8 cents.

Today, people on the streets of Mexico say their personal economic predicaments remain dire, even though Mexico has emerged from recession and the macroeconomic "big picture" looks reasonably bright. Employment is up, the government has rescued a banking system on the brink of collapse, and the economy is expected to expand by about 4 percent this year.

But analysts said pressure was building for another devaluation, again tracing the inflation-devaluation cycle that Mexico and many other countries in Latin America have witnessed for decades.

Government officials, however, insist that another abrupt, government-initiated devaluation is out of the question because, under the structural reforms instituted after the 1994 crisis, the peso is now in a "free float," with its value being dictated solely by the markets. Furthermore, they note that, unlike 1994, today Mexico is not facing a balance of payment crisis with major short-term loans coming due and no money to pay them.

Very briefly:

- **CSX Corp.** said it might sell assets that would be created by its planned $8.4 billion acquisition of **Conrail Inc.** to its rival bidder, **Norfolk Southern Corp.**, signaling the end of a possible bidding war for Conrail.
- **Southern National Corp.** will buy **United Carolina Bancshares Corp.** in a stock swap valued at $985 million. The combined company would be the 30th-largest U.S. bank, with $25 billion in assets.
- **Sierra Health Services Inc.** will buy **Physician Corp. of America**, a provider of managed health-care plans, for $509.4 million in stock.
- **ValuJet Airlines'** chairman, Robert Priddy, will relinquish his duties at the discount airline to concentrate on running its parent company, **ValuJet Inc.** Lewis Jordan, ValuJet Airlines' president, will take over as chairman of the airline.
- **Zenith Electronics Corp.** named Peter Willmott, its interim chief executive, to the position on a permanent basis.
- **Golden Books Family Entertainment Inc.** withdrew its proposal to acquire **Nelvana Ltd.**, a producer of films for children, for about $105 million.

AP, Bloomberg, Reuters

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Romeo and Juliet" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $11.6 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. Romeo and Juliet	(Twentieth Century Fox)	$11.6 million
2. Sleepers	(Warner Bros.)	$8.2 million
3. High School High	(Tri-Star)	$5.1 million
4. Larger Than Life	(United Artists)	$4.2 million
5. The Ghost and the Darkness	(Paramount)	$3.7 million
6. The First Wives Club	(Paramount)	$3.6 million
7. Thinner	(Paramount)	$3.6 million
8. (tie) Dear God	(Paramount)	$3.2 million
The Associate	(Hollywood Pictures)	$3.2 million
10. The Long Kiss Goodnight	(New Line Cinema)	$2.8 million

EMU: *Suspicion in Germany*

Continued from Page 13

faster-than-expected growth in Germany.

The European Monetary Institute, which will also report its views on the prospects for monetary union Wednesday, is expected to limit itself to a more sober assessment of budget performance in 1996 and to urge countries to take further deficit-cutting measures.

The prospect of a broader monetary union has fanned fears in Germany that EU countries are bending the rules to qualify and that the Euro will be a weaker currency as a result. The German concerns were underscored Monday when aides to President Jacques Chirac said the French leader would endorse Spain's ambitions to join monetary union at a meeting with Prime Minister Jose Maris Aznar of Spain in Marseille.

One Spanish official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the government supported the decision on France Telecom because the move would "make it easier for Spain to qualify" for monetary union.

Juergen Stark, the state secretary for international affairs at Germany's Finance Ministry, warned last week that Bonn would not give up its campaign for a stability pact to enforce budgetary restraint after 1999. Most EU countries have opposed elements of the German plan, and EU finance ministers are said to be likely to fail to agree on the pact when they meet in Brussels next week.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

■ Dollar Lower Ahead of U.S. Election

The dollar fell sharply against the pound Monday and ended mostly weaker in other foreign-exchange dealings as traders sold the U.S. currency ahead of the elections, The Associated Press reported from New York.

The dollar closed at 1.5110 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5140 DM Friday, and at 113.85 Japanese yen, up from 113.40 yen. The pound rose to $1.6447 from $1.6365. The dollar also closed at 5.1115 French francs, down from 5.1185 francs, and at 1.2673 Swiss francs, down from 1.2695 francs.

Merger News and Politics Lift Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks rose Monday on merger news and polls indicating the Republicans would keep their majority in Congress in Tuesday's election.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 19.75 points to 6,041.68, with advancing issues leading decliners by a 13-to-10 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Telecom shares were among the most active as markets reacted to British Telecom's proposed acquisition of MCI. AT&T fell ⅝ to 33¾ on the Big Board, and MCI, the most active Nasdaq stock, rose ½ to 30¾.

Drug stocks, which slid last week amid concern that the Democrats would gain control of Congress, possibly reviving efforts to control health-care costs, bounced back. Bristol-Myers rose 4 to 110⅜, Pfizer rose 2¼ to 84⅛, Schering-Plough gained 1½ to 65¾, and Merck rose 1¼ to 75¼.

U.S. STOCKS

CSX rose 1⅜ to 44⅝, and Norfolk Southern rose 1⅜ to 90¾ after CSX announced it might sell assets generated by its proposed acquisition of Conrail to Norfolk Southern, a rival bidder. But Conrail shares fell 1½ to 93¾ on the prospect of an end to the bidding war.

Eckerd shares jumped 4⅜ to 33¼ after J.C. Penney said Sunday it would buy the drugstore chain for $3.3 billion in cash, stock and assumed debt. Penney fell 1⅞ to 51⅛.

Bank mergers also moved the market. United Carolina Bancshares rose 8½ to 36 after it said it would be acquired by Southern National for $985 million in stock. Southern National shares were down 1⅛ to 33½.

Sierra Health Services plunged 5 to 23⅞ after the health-maintenance organization agreed to acquire Physician Corp. of America. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, *up to the closing on Wall Street.*
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AM Intl	572	4⅝	4⁹⁄₁₆	4⅝	+1⁄16
AMC	571	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅜
AMC pf	429	31¾	31¼	31¾	+¾
ARC	370	4	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	3⅞	—1⁄16
ATT Fd	98	76⅛	75⅝	76	—⅜
Acadiana n	760	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
AckGrp s	137	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
AdvFin	156	1⁹⁄₁₆	1⅞	1⁹⁄₁₆	+1⁄16
AdvMed	470	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
AdMd pf	124	11¾	11¾	11¾	—
AHoogen	217	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	—⅛
Alfin	254	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+1⁄16
Alphaln	154	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅜
Amdhl	1456	10⅛	9¹⁵⁄₁₆	9¹⁵⁄₁₆	—1⁄16
AExpl	1990	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅜
AIM 84	155	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—1⁄16
AIM 85	222	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
AmerPag	218	5⅝	5	5⅝	+¼
AScIE	134	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	—⅜
Ampal	113	4⁹⁄₁₆	4⅛	4⅛	—1⁄16
Ampex n	1523	6⁹⁄₁₆	6⅜	6⅝	—
Amwest	143	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
Andrea	85	11¾	11½	11⅞	—
ArmorH n	74	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
AstLiving	106	16⅛	16	16⅛	—
Astrotc	210	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
Audvox	499	5⅝	5⅜	5⅛	—⅛
Autotote	989	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	—
Azco	2675	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—
BAT Ind	210	14	13¾	13¾	—⅛
Baker	377	5⁹⁄₁₆	5⅞	5⅞	+1⁄16
Baldw	99	3	2⅞	3	+1⁄16
BT depP	854	25½	25¼	25½	+⅜
BT dep	318	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—
BayMea	380	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	—⅛
Bayou	87	3	2⅞	2¹⁵⁄₁₆	+1⁄16
BemaGold	3878	6⅛	6	6⅛	+1⁄16
BenchE	416	28⅛	27⅛	27⅜	—1⅛
BenlPh	272	3	2⅝	2⅝	—1⁄16
BioR A s	577	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
Biovail s	1539	30⅛	28¼	28⅝	—1¼
BlairCp	838	17	16⅛	17	+⅜
Bostnfd	255	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+¼
Bowne	123	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
Brandyw	234	5½	5⅛	5½	+½
CE Frnk g	329	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—
CET EnvS	76	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—1⁄16

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
FlAust	365	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
FAusPr	4118	8⅜	8⁹⁄₁₆	8⅞	—1⁄16
Fitber	131	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—
ForstLb	821	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	—⅛
FortPt wt	75	1½	1½	1½	—
FortPet	434	3⅛	3	3⅛	—
FrnkSel	266	5	4⅝	4⅞	—1⁄16
FreqEl	197	9⅛	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	—1⁄16
Friedm	180	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—1⁄16
GST Tele	573	10⅝	10¼	10½	—⅜
GamaB	151	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
GovtCh	748	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
GelmSci	213	30⅝	30½	30⅝	—
GnAuto	169	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+1⁄16
GenvDr	227	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅜
GelchGld	235	44⅝	43⅝	44	—⅛
GiantFd	387	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+½
Glatfit	517	19½	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
GlobSml	96	11	10⅞	11	—
GlobInk	480	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
GoVideo	122	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	—
GldStarR	228	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
GldFld	677	⅝	¼	⅝	—
GormRup	80	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
Grong g	341	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
GrnStCA	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
GreyLne	991	3⁹⁄₁₆	3½	3½	—⅛
GrifGom	150	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+¼
GrSimec	115	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	—⅛
HalEP	125	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—1⁄16
Halsey	718	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
HallerM n	178	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
HanaGr	164	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—
HanvDir	2404	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1⁄16
Han wtB	1193	1⁄32	1⁄32	1⁄32	—1⁄32
Harken	1647	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—
Harold	116	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
Hasbro	980	39⅝	39¼	39⅛	+⅜
HawAir	145	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—1⁄16
HlthCh	87	1	⅞	1	—1⁄16
Hearx n	1581	2⅛	2	2⅛	—1⁄16
HarneyY wi	137	18½	17⅞	18½	+⅜
HovnEn	123	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+1⁄16
ICG Com	865	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+⅜
Identix	399	8⅝	8⅜	8½	—⅛
ImpCM n	173	22⅛	21⅝	21½	—⅛
ImpOil g	1056	44⅝	43⅝	44⅛	+⅛
IneMid	254	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—
Instron	79	12⅝	12	12	—⅛
InOiPd	194	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
InterDig	2556	6	5⅝	5⅝	—1⁄16
eclairine	173	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1⁄16
Intrmagn	564	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+½
IRIS	338	4⅝	4⅛	4½	—1⁄16

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
PaycCo	154	6⅝	6⁹⁄₁₆	6⅝	+1⁄16
QC Opt n	214	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
QC Opt wt	146	1⁹⁄₁₆	1⁹⁄₁₆	1⁹⁄₁₆	+1⁄16
RF Pow	132	2⅝	2⁹⁄₁₆	2⁹⁄₁₆	—1⁄16
RegGold	415	1⁹⁄₁₆	1⅜	1⁹⁄₁₆	+1⁄16
Refac	159	7⁹⁄₁₆	7	7	—
RegalBel	295	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
Richton	81	3⁹⁄₁₆	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
Rogers	176	28⅝	26⅝	28	+1⅛
Rotonic	172	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—
RoyalO g	1679	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—1⁄16
SaboPet	162	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+⅜
SFeGa pf	649	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1⁄16
Schuff	118	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+⅛
Selicore n	79	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
Servico	82	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	—
ShefldMd	498	4	3⅞	4	+1⁄16
SantTech	78	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—
SilverFds	133	3⁹⁄₁₆	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
SmBrnMA	182	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
ecSoligen	273	1⁹⁄₁₆	⅜	⅜	—
SpatialT n	116	5⁹⁄₁₆	4⅞	4⁹⁄₁₆	—⅛
SPDR	15623	71	70²⁹⁄₃₂	71	+⁹⁄₃₂
StevlnA	163	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—1⁄16
SubstAbus	876	2	1⅞	1⅞	—1⁄16
SunNur	94	1⅞	1⅛	1¼	—
SuprSrg	120	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—⅛
TPC Cp	92	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
TelDta	1376	37⅝	36	37⅝	+1⅜
TexBiotch	287	4	3⅞	4	—⅛
TexBi wt	113	⅝	1⁹⁄₁₆	1⁹⁄₁₆	—1⁄16
TexMer	1006	18	17½	17½	—⅛
Thermed	347	20½	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅜
ThCor s	563	32¼	31¼	32	+¼
ThmFib s	464	10½	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
Thrinst	371	30½	30	30⅛	—⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
ThrSpect	104	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
Thrmolse	1806	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	—1
Thrmotx	112	35¼	34½	34⅛	—1
Tippery	2835	3⅞	3⅝	3¼	+1⁄16
TopSrce	323	3⁹⁄₁₆	3⅞	3⁹⁄₁₆	+1⁄16
TotlPet	125	9½	9⅛	9½	+⅛
TownCty	483	½	⁹⁄₁₆	⅞	—
TWA	24230	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+1⁄16
Trnsmnt n	181	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅜
TrexMed n	101	18	17½	17⅞	+⅛
TubMex	1369	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+⅛
UTI Eng	172	22⅛	21½	21½	—⅛
Unilab	1415	⁹⁄₁₆	⁹⁄₁₆	⁹⁄₁₆	—1⁄16
Unimar	826	5⅛	5	5⅝	+⅛
USBiosci s	1488	11½	11	11⅞	+⅛
US Cell	87	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+¼
Urobil wt s	105	⅜	⁹⁄₁₆	⅜	—⅛
Urohlth s	209	10⅛	9⅝	10	—
VKMAV	80	12⅝	12½	12⅝	—
VKSelS	227	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
Viacom	1485	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛
ViacB	11807	36⅛	35	35⅝	—⅛
Viac wtC	1649	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
Viac wtE	4137	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+1⁄16
Vitronic	147	1⅝	1⅞	1⅛	—1⁄16
VoyCO	140	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
VoyMN	145	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
WRIT	252	16	15⅝	16	—
Webcoind	88	5⅝	5⅝	5⁹⁄₁₆	+1⁄16
WIRET	534	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+½
WhlmE s	130	8	7⅝	8	—
WlshTc	105	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+1⁄16
WirelssT s	328	10⅛	10	10⅝	—
ecWzTch	493	3	2⅝	2⅝	—1⁄16
WEB Jpn n	147	13⁹⁄₁₆	13⅝	13⁹⁄₁₆	—
XCL Ltd	2363	¼	⁹⁄₁₆	¼	—

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
CFX Co	125	15⅛	14⅞	15	—⅛
CIM	110	7½	7⅛	7½	—1⁄16
Cablvsn	698	31⅝	30⅝	31½	+⅛
Cablvs pf	308	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	—
Cabletel g	92	5⅝	5⅛	5⅞	—⅛
CagleA	85	13½	13⅛	13½	—⅛
Calton	111	⁵⁄₁₆	⅜	⁵⁄₁₆	—1⁄16
Cambior	336	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+1
Cambrx s	93	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	+⅛
CdnOc g s	109	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
CanyonRs	723	2⅝	2½	2⅛	—1⁄16
Cardtch n	348	2	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
Carembx n	1081	16⅛	15⅛	16	+⅛
CastlAM s	151	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	—⅛
CentennT	737	58	56⅝	57	—⅛
CFCdo g	233	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+1⁄16
ChadThr	232	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
ChaySoft	2850	30½	30⅛	30½	+⅛
Chief	770	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
Citadel	240	2⅝	2⁹⁄₁₆	2⁹⁄₁₆	—1⁄16
CohenStr	147	10⅝	10⅛	10½	—⅛
ColLb	619	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
ColuEng	95	10⅛	10½	10⅛	—
Comforce	219	15½	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
CmdrAp n	382	5½	5¼	5⅝	—1⁄16
CmpMan n	152	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—½
Cmptrc	97	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—
Continer wt	124	4⁹⁄₁₆	4⅛	4⅝	—
Cross	705	11⅝	11	11⅛	—⅛
CrnCP	91	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
CrnCP B	80	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
ecCrwnL	300	⁹⁄₁₆	½	⁹⁄₁₆	—
Cybextnl	114	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+½
Cycomm s	134	4	3⁹⁄₁₆	3⁹⁄₁₆	—
DI Ind	2801	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—
DakotaM	350	2⅝	2⁹⁄₁₆	2⅝	+1⁄16
ecDoilG	156	1	1	1	—1⁄16
DaniHd	88	5	5	5	—
Datamet	135	1½	1⁹⁄₁₆	1⁹⁄₁₆	—
Dataram	329	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
DaytonMn	157	6½	6⅝	6⅝	—
Decorat s	180	12⅛	11⅞	12	—⅛
DelLabs	116	29½	28⅝	28⅝	+⅜
DenAmer	236	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
DevnE	620	34⅝	34	34⅝	+⅜
DiagRet	104	10⅛	9⅝	9¹⁵⁄₁₆	—1⁄16
DigitCT	582	1⁹⁄₁₆	1¼	1⁹⁄₁₆	+⅛
DolAuEx	97	38⅝	39½	39⅝	+⅛
DryCal	85	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
DryMu	287	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1⁄16
ecETS Int	101	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1⁄16
EZ Serv	410	1½	1⁹⁄₁₆	1⅜	—
EchoBay	3369	8⅝	8	8⁹⁄₁₆	—⅛
Edisto	746	10¼	9½	10⅛	+½
Editek	1564	1⅜	1	1⅛	—
ElPasoE n	1073	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
Elswth	106	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	+1⁄16
Emerit n	730	11⅛	10⅝	11	—
EmerR	402	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Engobi	483	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
Enlpac	307	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+⅛
Equusll	188	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
FamRk n	268	13	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
FemHlth	223	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
IonLaser	673	10⅜	8⅝	8⅝	—1⅜
IvaxCp	6778	16⅝	15⅝	16	—½
JTS Corp	1325	3⅝	3⁹⁄₁₆	3⅝	—
JanBell	341	2⁹⁄₁₆	2⅝	2⅝	—
Jonelnt	76	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
KBK Cap	917	5⅝	5	5	—
KatzM	120	9½	9	9⅛	+⅜
Keane	186	46½	45⅝	46⅛	—⅛
Kinark	331	3⅜	3	3	+⅛
KnogNA	298	5⅝	5⁹⁄₁₆	5⅝	—⅛
KoorEn	287	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅜
LXRBior	701	2⅞	2⁹⁄₁₆	2⅝	+1⁄16
LaBarg	197	6⅛	6⅛	6⁹⁄₁₆	+1⁄16
LeHK Wwt	315	5⅝	5¹¹⁄₁₆	5⅝	—⅛
Magellan	744	18⅝	18	18⅛	+⅛
MagnPet	121	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—1⁄16
MaxamP wt	349	2⅝	2	2⅛	—⅛
Medeva	168	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
Media	370	31	30	30⅝	—⅛
MediaLog	713	4⅝	4	4	—⅛
ML HNlt n	100	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—
Metromda	644	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
MidatRty	408	10⁹⁄₁₆	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
MMed	246	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
MoranGp	90	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
MntasioE	447	2½	2⁹⁄₁₆	2⅝	+¼
Munlin	344	9	8⅝	8⅝	+1⁄16
MuniMlg n	237	14⅛	13⅝	14	—
Munvst	449	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+1⁄16
MyersInd	113	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
NTNCom	3741	3⅝	3⁹⁄₁₆	3⅝	—⅛
Nabors	3234	16⅝	16	16⅝	—⅛
NatBev wi	144	9	8⅝	8⁹⁄₁₆	+1⁄16
NtPatnt	146	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
NY Times	1407	36⅛	35⅝	36	+⅜
NA Vacc	1675	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
Novavx n	148	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—
NCAPI	349	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
OmniMult	678	2⅝	1⅞	2	—1⁄16
Oncor	163	4⁹⁄₁₆	4⅝	4⁹⁄₁₆	+⅛
Oncormd	125	4½	4⅝	4½	+⅛
Organon	472	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
Dshmn	74	5½	5⅝	5½	+1⁄16
PC Quote	106	4½	3⁹⁄₁₆	4	—
PGECap pf	168	24½	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
PLC Sys	2000	22⅛	19⅝	20	—1⅝
PLM	128	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
PMC	92	13⅝	13½	13⅝	—
PMC CT	82	16⅝	16	16⅝	—
PGEnrD	149	25⅝	25	25	—⅛
PanAmC n	185	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+1⁄16
ParPld	109	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	—
PaxsnC	339	8⁹⁄₁₆	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
PeaGld	881	10¼	10½	10¼	+⅛
PhsNet	132	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
PinRsc	135	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	—
Polymed	109	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Polyph	889	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
PortSys s	143	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
PrpdLg	695	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	—
Pricell s	247	11⅝	10⅝	11	—
ProActiv n	119	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
ProCT	190	9⁹⁄₁₆	9⁹⁄₁₆	9⅝	—1⁄16

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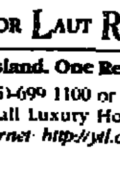

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U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	6018.20	6049.51	6011.49	6041.68	+19.75
Trans	2134.88	2154.81	2136.64	2154.23	+16.71
Util	226.52	228.83	226.36	228.48	+2.03
Comp	1907.45	1919.38	1907.29	1918.88	+9.95

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	828.93	824.04	828.30	+2.93
Transp.	530.33	523.60	528.37	+4.61
Utilities	198.79	197.08	198.71	+1.16
Finance	77.67	77.11	77.66	+0.53
SP 500	707.02	702.84	706.73	+2.96
SP 100	684.08	678.43	683.45	+3.94

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	375.11	373.31	375.07	+1.39
Industrials	472.63	470.28	472.32	+1.47
Transp.	340.72	337.28	339.31	+1.80
Utility	253.86	252.19	253.74	+1.10
Finance	332.51	330.63	332.48	+1.78

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1221.99	1218.72	1219.05	—2.73
Industrials	1071.84	1067.23	1067.23	—5.43
Banks	1194.27	1192.84	1194.27	+0.11
Insurance	1344.65	1342.40	1344.68	+2.74
Finance	1486.69	1484.05	1486.16	+2.46
Transp.	858.77	854.34	854.34	—1.94

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
574.57	570.62	571.79	—0.79

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	103.19	— 0.17
10 Utilities	100.33	— 0.13
10 Industrials	106.06	— 0.20

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T s	181953	34⅛	33⅝	33¾	—⅝
Eckerd s	82504	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	+4⅜
MicmT	64713	28⅝	28	28	+2⅝
PepsiCo s	41316	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	—⅛
Conrail	39387	93⅞	87	93¾	—1½
FedNM	39711	38⅛	37½	37½	—⅜
NikeB s	32481	55⅜	54⅛	54⅝	—
CocaCl s	32483	50⅝	49⅝	50⅛	+⅛
ChileTel	30321	99	98½	99	—⅛
Motorola	29707	45½	44½	44⅝	—½
Sprint	28803	43	41⅛	41⅞	—1⅜
FordM	28525	31½	30⅝	31⅛	+1
Lucent n	28035	49⅝	46⅝	49	+2
GnMotr	27067	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+1⅛
Penney	26618	51½	50	51⅛	—1⅞

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
MCI	301080	31⅛	30	30¾	+½
TeleComA	67144	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
Intel	58269	110⅝	108⅝	110⅝	+1⅝
Cisco s	55799	61⅝	59⅝	60⅝	+⅜
Staples	54484	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	+½
USRobt s	49550	61⅝	57⅝	59½	—⅛
WorldCm s	40476	24⅝	23½	24	—⅛
3Com	32874	68⅝	66⅝	67⅝	—
DellCpt	32154	79⅝	76⅝	77⅝	—1⅛
Oracle s	29995	44⅝	44	44⅝	+⅛
SunMic s	27378	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝	—
Atmel	26344	27⅝	26⅝	27	+1⅛
Amgen	25814	60⅝	58⅝	58⅝	—1⅛
Genzym s	25667	22½	19⅝	20⅝	—1⅝
Iomega s	23787	21⅝	20½	21⅛	+⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TWA	24230	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+1⁄16
SPDR	15623	71	70²⁹⁄₃₂	71	+⁹⁄₃₂
ViacB	11803	36⅛	35	35⅝	—⅛
IvaxCp	6778	16⅝	15⅝	16	—½
Viac wtE	4137	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+1⁄16
FAusPr	4118	8⁹⁄₁₆	8⅞	8⅞	—1⁄16
BemaGold	3878	6⅛	6	6⅛	+1⁄16
NTNCom	3741	3⅝	3⁹⁄₁₆	3⅝	—⅛
EchoBay	3369	8⅝	8	8⁹⁄₁₆	—⅛
Nabors	3234	16⅝	16	16⅝	—⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1343	1163
Declined	1069	1225
Unchanged	867	879
Total issues	3279	3267
New Highs	120	127
New Lows	38	27

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1691	1730
Declined	2148	2125
Unchanged	1866	1850
Total issues	5705	5705
New Highs	110	113
New Lows	148	129

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	225	235
Declined	306	285
Unchanged	197	219
Total issues	728	739
New Highs	12	24
New Lows	18	15

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	391.09	556.06
Amex	17.16	23.03
Nasdaq	409.17	544.42

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Alliance Cap Mng	-	.55	11-11	11-18
Fid Asset Mgr	-	.05	11-1	11-4
STOCK SPLIT				
Avery DennisonCp 2 for 1 split.				
Outdoor Systems 3 for 2 split.				
INCREASED				
Arrow Finl	Q	.20	12-2	12-16
Atmos Energy	Q	.25	11-25	12-10
First Brands	Q	.08	12-31	1-20
Fraidman Indust	Q	.06	1-24	2-28
Haverty Furn A.	Q	.075	11-13	11-25
OEA Inc	A	.30	11-29	12-10
EXTRA				
Scope Indust	-	.30	12-2	1-6
YEAREND				
Scope Ind	-	.70	12-2	1-6
REGULAR				
Artesian Resour A.	Q	.23	11-11	11-18
Avemco Corp	Q	.12	12-20	1-22
Bob Evans	Q	.08	11-25	12-2
Compania Boliv	b	.20	12-2	12-16
Delaware Glb Div	M	.125	11-15	11-29
Delaware Grp Div	M	.125	11-15	11-29
Emerging MktFlRt	M	.1325	11-13	11-29
Gen Motors	Q	.40	11-14	12-10
Gen Motors H.	Q	.24	11-14	12-10
Georgia Pac	Q	.50	11-19	12-?
Global Prtnr Inco	M	.118	11-13	11-?
Hancock Pat Sel	M	.1031	11-15	12-?
LSB Fincl	Q	.08	11-11	12-2
Libbey Inc	Q	.075	11-18	12-5
Mentor Inco Fd	M	.07	11-15	11-29
Merchants Grp	Q	.05	11-15	12-2
MetroBanCorp	-	.10	11-16	12-16
Muni Partners	M	.0665	11-13	11-29
Muni Prtnr II.	M	.625	11-13	11-29
Oregon Steel	Q	.14	11-15	11-30
Pittston Brink	Q	.025	11-15	12-2
Pittston Burlntn	Q	.06	11-15	12-2
Pittston Mineral	Q	.1625	11-15	12-2
Quest ForValDual	M	.10	11-15	11-29
Salomon Bros 2008	M	.073	11-13	11-29
SalomnBros HI In	M	.125	11-13	11-29
VoKam Muni	M	.085	11-15	11-29
Wendys Intl	Q	.06	11-12	11-26
Wolohan Lumber	Q	.07	12-2	1-2
Zweig Totl Ret	M	.07	11-12	11-25

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99.cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings ratio. q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y - ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Nov. 4, 1996

Grains

CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	2.65¾	2.61¼	2.61¾	—0.01¼	136,658
Mar 97	2.71¼	2.67¼	2.67¾	—0.01¾	93,004
May 97	2.77¼	2.74	2.74¼	—0.01¾	42,093
Jul 97	2.81½	2.78½	2.79	—0.01½	33,998
Sep 97	2.76	2.74	2.74	—0.02½	3,726

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 66,129
Fri's open int 339,786 up 1863

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	221.00	215.80	218.50	+2.30	35,987
Jan 97	216.00	211.60	213.80	+2.30	12,848
Mar 97	212.50	208.70	210.70	+1.60	18,795
May 97	211.00	207.30	208.70	+1.40	9,823
Jul 97	210.50	207.40	209.00	+1.00	6,356
Aug 97	210.00	207.00	208.50	+0.70	1,281

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 23,511
Fri's open int 86,473 off 1830

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	22.87	22.53	22.74	+0.01	45,335
Jan 97	23.12	22.79	23.00	+0.03	20,393
Mar 97	23.47	23.18	23.39	+0.05	18,082
May 97	23.77	23.50	23.69	+0.04	10,027
Jul 97	24.07	23.75	24.00	+0.03	4,459
Aug 97	24.15	24.03	24.03	+0.03	1,381

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 16,317
Fri's open int 101,958 off 1226

SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Nov 96	6.71	6.60	6.66	-0.02¼	12,463
Jan 97	6.75¾	6.64	6.70¾	+0.04¼	69,640
Mar 97	6.81	6.69½	6.76¼	+0.04½	33,169
May 97	6.84½	6.74	6.80½	+0.04½	16,967
Jul 97	6.87½	6.77	6.82¾	+0.04½	15,110

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 77,807
Fri's open int 158,767 off 1131

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	3.82	3.73½	3.79¼	+0.05	30,931
Mar 97	3.75	3.66½	3.72½	+0.03½	16,334
May 97	3.61½	3.56½	3.58		2,735
Jul 97	3.51	3.47	3.47¾	—0.00½	10,982

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 12,659
Fri's open int 61,504 up 21

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	67.45	67.12	67.22	+0.10	37,189
Feb 97	66.12	65.80	65.95	+0.15	19,299
Apr 97	65.95	65.62	65.87	+0.12	12,919
Jun 97	63.80	63.55	63.70	+0.18	5,460
Aug 97	63.10	62.90	63.00	+0.15	6,319
Oct 97	65.65	65.50	65.65	+0.23	3,767

Est. sales 11,832 Fri's. sales 12,958
Fri's open int 85,224 up 423

FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Nov 96	65.50	64.97	65.30	+0.33	2,892
Jan 97	67.35	66.52	67.37	+0.87	3,537
Mar 97	66.40	65.70	66.32	+0.62	2,297
Apr 97	66.40	65.75	66.40	+0.70	1,164
May 97	66.55	65.90	66.45	+0.45	1,833
Sep 97	67.60	67.20	67.50	+0.40	127

Est. sales 4,100 Fri's. sales 4,813
Fri's open int 14,189 up 327

HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	56.45	55.45	55.95	+0.05	14,426
Feb 97	76.35	75.37	75.95	—0.82	8,547
Apr 97	71.55	70.77	71.15	—0.07	3,105
Jun 97	75.75	75.10	75.37	—0.38	3,288
Jul 97	73.30	72.65	73.20	—0.25	843
Aug 97	69.75	69.25	69.40	—0.52	949

Est. sales 8,828 Fri's. sales 11,199
Fri's open int 31,719

PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Feb 97	70.88	69.25	69.47	—1.13	4,864
Mar 97	70.50	69.20	69.35	—0.97	322
May 97	71.70	70.50	71.10	—0.32	374
Jul 97	71.70	70.50	71.05	—0.95	208
Aug 97	70.00	69.70	69.95	+0.45	47

Est. sales 2,154 Fri's. sales 2,351
Fri's open int 6,015 off 43

Food

COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	1339	1321	1325	—20	18,949
Mar 97	1378	1362	1365	—19	26,257
May 97	1399	1384	1384	—19	9,375
Jul 97	1411	1397	1399	—16	6,619
Sep 97	1425	1415	1417	—15	5,901

Est. sales 18,445 Fri's. sales 8,060
Fri's open int 76,743 off 410

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	119.25	117.00	117.75	+0.50	10,912
Mar 97	108.00	106.30	107.05	+0.60	10,570
May 97	105.00	103.75	104.10	+0.30	3,811
Jul 97	104.00	103.00	103.05	+0.05	1,090

Est. sales 4,632 Fri's. sales 3,948
Fri's open int 27,510 off 417

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Mar 97	10.45	10.30	10.35	—0.01	87,451
May 97	10.51	10.40	10.42	—0.04	29,842
Jul 97	10.44	10.35	10.37	—0.04	16,993
Oct 97	10.43	10.35	10.36	—0.05	10,994

Est. sales 8,702 Fri's. sales 9,591
Fri's open int 152,367 up 676

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Nov 96	107.00	106.05	107.10	+0.30	4,666
Jan 97	99.55	97.10	97.35	—1.85	8,649
Mar 97	102.20	100.10	100.30	—1.65	4,722
May 97	104.20	102.25	102.70	—1.75	1,242

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 1,694
Fri's open int 20,240 up 346

Metals

GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Nov 96			378.70	+0.40	
Dec 96	379.90	378.80	379.60	+0.40	99,229
Jan 97			380.50	+0.40	
Feb 97	381.80	381.10	381.40	+0.40	28,804
Apr 97	384.00	383.30	383.60	+0.50	12,154
Jun 97	386.30	385.50	385.90	+0.50	11,135
Aug 97			388.20	+0.50	4,374
Oct 97			390.60	+0.50	1,564

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 39,719
Fri's open int 192,687 off 1012

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Nov 96	94.50	93.30	94.20	+0.60	2,728
Dec 96	93.70	91.55	93.45	+0.80	22,987
Jan 97	92.50	91.40	92.45	+0.90	1,895
Feb 97	92.00	90.80	91.85	+0.80	943
Mar 97	91.20	89.90	90.90	+0.75	11,925
Apr 97			90.25	+0.95	549
May 97	89.80	88.40	89.65	+0.75	3,721
Jun 97			89.25	+0.90	758
Jul 97	89.00	87.70	88.80	+0.75	3,245

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 4,600
Fri's open int 58,524 up 156

SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Nov 96			479.2	+1.2	100
Dec 96	482.0	479.0	480.8	+1.0	63,235
Jan 97			482.8	+1.0	26
Mar 97	489.0	487.0	487.5	+1.0	14,788
May 97	492.5	490.5	491.8	+1.0	6,623
Jul 97	498.0	496.0	496.2	+1.0	5,259
Sep 97			500.8	+1.0	3,046
Dec 97	508.5	508.5	507.6	+1.0	2,187

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 12,033
Fri's open int 97,204 up 426

PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jan 97	385.90	384.70	385.10	+0.40	18,779
Apr 97	388.50	387.50	387.60	+0.40	8,129
Jul 97			390.60	+0.40	976
Oct 97			393.90	+0.40	136

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 1,588
Fri's open int 28,020 up 26

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1398½	1399½	1388½	1389½
Forward	1427.00	1427½	1416.00	1417.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2012½	2014½	1967½	1969½
Forward	1971.00	1972.00	1930.00	1931.00
Lead				
Spot	736.00	737.00	740.00	741.00
Forward	740.00	741.00	743.00	744.00
Nickel				
Spot	7035.00	7045.00	7070.00	7080.00
Forward	7145.00	7150.00	7180.00	7185.00
Tin				
Spot	5835.00	5845.00	5905.00	5915.00
Forward	5910.00	5915.00	5975.00	5980.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1043.00	1044.00	1049½	1050½
Forward	1066.00	1067.00	1071.00	1072.00

Financial

US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	95.00	94.98	95.00		4,044
Mar 97	94.93	94.89	94.91	+0.02	2,380
Jun 97	94.79	94.79	94.79	+0.01	1,420

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 1,069
Fri's open int 7,764 up 110

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	107-095	107-025	107-075	+ 025	139,284
Mar 97	106-30	106-255	106-295	+ 03	4,274
Jun 97			106-20	+ 03	62

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 52,490
Fri's open int 143,630 off 327

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	109-23	109-12	109-20	+ 03	277,354
Mar 97	109-15	109-06	109-13	+ 03	21,459
Jun 97	108-28	108-26	108-27	+ 03	2,121

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 122,380
Fri's open int 301,134 up 5952

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	113-03	112-17	113-00	+ 08	394,148
Mar 97	112-20	112-03	112-18	+ 08	30,416
Jun 97	112-02	111-17	112-01	+ 08	5,589
Sep 97	111-15	111-15	111-18	+ 08	2,243

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 461,616
Fri's open int 432,811 up 9851

LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	108-25	108-12	108-14	— 0-07	147,007
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	107-20	— 0-07	

Est. sales: 40,916. Prev. sales: 120,613
Prev. open int.: 149,238 off 593

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	99.58	99.24	99.46	— 0.08	255,879
Mar 97	98.51	98.40	98.45	— 0.08	14,811

Est. sales: 84,594. Prev. sales: 192,793
Prev. open int.: 272,690 up 5,004

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 97	126.42	126.24	126.34	— 0.10	190,189
Mar 97	126.38	126.26	126.30	— 0.14	37,356
Jun 97	125.16	125.08	125.08	— 0.12	6,239

Est. volume: 81,866. Open int.: 233,784 up 2,436.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	123.74	123.05	123.70	+ 0.50	87,384
Mar 97	122.85	122.80	122.92	+ 0.50	3,831

Est. sales: 37,696. Prev. sales: 31,235
Prev. open int.: 91,215 up 2,051

EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Nov 96	94.500	94.490	94.490		18,143
Dec 96	94.490	94.470	94.480	+10	463,065
Jan 97	94.500	94.490	94.490		3,919
Mar 97	94.440	94.410	94.430	+10	374,255
Jun 97	94.330	94.300	94.310		288,403
Mar 00	93.410	93.380	93.390		37,895
Jun 00	93.350	93.320	93.330		34,143
Sep 00	93.300	93.270	93.280		28,511

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 612,528
Fri's open int 2,363,438 up 19015

BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	1.6460	1.6320	1.6444	+106	59,490
Mar 97	1.6440	1.6320	1.6412	+104	762
Jun 97			1.6370	+98	157
Sep 97			1.6318	+90	11

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 14,935
Fri's open int 60,420 up 2579

CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	.7518	.7505	.7507	—9	68,949
Mar 97	.7557	.7548	.7550	—9	3,915
Jun 97	.7595	.7585	.7584	—9	7,572
Sep 97	.7635	.7630	.7617	—9	3,495

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 12,275
Fri's open int 83,978 up 5877

GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	.6645	.6608	.6637	+16	58,497
Mar 97	.6684	.6657	.6675	+17	3,793
Jun 97			.6713	+17	2,477
Sep 97			.6751	+17	110

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 28,444
Fri's open int 64,877 up 805

JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	.008897	.008822	.008833	—41	73,992
Mar 97	.009008	.008934	.008946	—41	3,136
Jun 97			.009060	—41	503

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 21,254
Fri's open int 77,661 off 1577

SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	.7942	.7882	.7927	+19	45,562
Mar 97	.8005	.7953	.7993	+17	3,085
Jun 97			.8059	+14	612

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 26,499
Fri's open int 49,259 up 2354

3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec96	96.79	96.75	96.78	+ 0.01	214,431
Mar97	96.73	96.69	96.72	— 0.01	190,646
Jun97	96.53	96.48	96.52	— 0.02	168,979
Sep97	96.29	96.21	96.27	— 0.03	150,851
Dec97	96.01	95.94	96.00	— 0.02	124,167
Mar98	95.74	95.68	95.73	— 0.03	77,008
Jun98	95.46	95.42	95.46	— 0.03	52,916
Sep98	95.19	95.14	95.18	— 0.03	43,537
Dec98	94.92	94.88	94.91	+ 0.01	37,253
Mar99	94.66	94.62	94.65	Unch.	34,071
Jun99	94.38	94.34	94.40	+ 0.02	17,439
Sep99	94.14	94.09	94.14	+ 0.03	10,781

Est. sales: 151,153. Prev. sales: 237,487
Prev. open int.: 1,122,679 up 4,992

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec96	93.69	93.66	93.67	— 0.01	99,455
Mar97	93.43	93.39	93.39	— 0.06	97,331
Jun97	93.15	93.09	93.09	— 0.07	99,856
Sep97	92.93	92.87	92.88	— 0.06	59,956
Dec97	92.73	92.68	92.69	— 0.06	45,109
Mar98	92.62	92.57	92.57	— 0.06	31,104
Jun98	92.54	92.48	92.48	— 0.07	23,650
Sep98	92.43	92.40	92.40	— 0.05	17,064
Dec98	92.35	92.33	92.31	— 0.05	15,223
Mar99	92.28	92.27	92.25	— 0.06	7,753
Jun99	92.22	92.18	92.16	— 0.06	4,780
Sep99	92.14	92.12	92.07	— 0.05	3,475

Est. sales: 72,817. Prev. sales: 118,690
Prev. open int.: 504,956 up 4,576

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	96.46	96.42	96.44	— 0.03	52,661
Mar 97	96.37	96.34	96.35	— 0.05	54,114
Jun 97	96.30	96.26	96.28	— 0.05	30,881
Sep 97	96.20	96.16	96.18	— 0.06	18,195
Dec 97	96.04	96.00	96.02	— 0.07	11,654
Mar 98	95.84	95.78	95.81	— 0.08	10,812
Jun 98	95.62	95.58	95.60	— 0.08	8,720
Sep 98	95.37	95.34	95.36	— 0.06	7,764
Dec 98	95.11	95.07	95.10	— 0.07	7,977
Mar 99	94.85	94.84	94.84	— 0.06	8,988
Jun 99	94.58	94.58	94.58	— 0.06	2,606
Sep 99	0.00	0.00	94.33	— 0.04	1,813

Est. volume: 49,259. Open int.: 216,185 up 4,811.

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec96	92.68	92.60	92.66	— 0.01	69,776
Mar97	93.25	93.15	93.23	+ 0.03	57,318
Jun97	93.50	93.41	93.48	— 0.04	32,332
Sep97	93.55	93.44	93.54	+ 0.06	22,345
Dec97	93.48	93.38	93.48	+ 0.08	9,280
Mar98	93.34	93.23	93.35	+ 0.09	9,143

Est. sales: 27,232. Prev. sales: 22,466
Prev. open int.: 200,194 up 360

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	72.60	71.90	72.52	+0.05	24,749
Mar 97	74.50	73.83	74.45	+0.12	14,219
May 97	75.55	74.70	75.55	+0.12	8,647
Jul 97	76.25	75.55	76.25	+0.20	6,686
Oct 97	76.20	76.15	76.20	+0.05	1,285
Dec 97	76.05	75.85	76.05	—0.05	4,556

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 8,432
Fri's open int 60,574 up 280

HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	67.40	65.80	65.80	—0.80	41,684
Jan 97	67.25	65.70	65.70	—0.75	30,995
Feb 97	65.80	64.60	64.60	—0.65	15,728
Mar 97	63.70	62.70	62.75	—0.40	8,600
Apr 97	60.65	59.50	59.50	—0.55	5,152
May 97	57.80	57.65	57.80	+0.20	3,224
Jun 97	56.30	56.05	56.05	—0.10	3,533
Jul 97	55.70	55.60	55.70	+0.10	2,885
Sep 97	56.50	56.50	56.50	+0.30	2,136
Dec 97	57.55	57.40	57.50	+0.25	3,049

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 26,281
Fri's open int 124,944

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	23.34	22.75	22.75	—0.28	89,151
Jan 97	23.01	22.45	22.45	—0.29	54,173
Feb 97	22.64	22.25	22.25	—0.15	35,392
Mar 97	22.28	21.90	21.90	—0.16	23,786
Apr 97	21.88	21.68	21.81	+0.09	16,436
May 97	21.50	21.30	21.30	—0.08	17,843
Jun 97	21.25	21.06	21.10	+0.06	26,341
Jul 97	20.95	20.85	20.85	+0.08	12,616
Aug 97	20.67	20.67	20.67	+0.16	11,047
Sep 97	20.40	20.34	20.34	+0.09	17,585
Oct 97	20.21	20.09	20.16	+0.10	7,596
Nov 97	20.02	19.82	20.02	+0.15	6,573
Dec 97	19.85	19.58	19.60	—0.08	23,853

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 84,737
Fri's open int 392,231 off 1231

NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	2.690	2.570	2.570	—92	40,515
Jan 97	2.655	2.550	2.550	—94	23,367
Feb 97	2.390	2.310	2.310	—77	13,834
Mar 97	2.220	2.150	2.150	—77	9,843
Apr 97	2.080	2.020	2.020	—65	5,778
May 97	2.025	1.980	1.980	—50	4,850
Jun 97	2.010	1.985	1.990	—30	4,732
Jul 97	2.020	1.980	1.980	—40	4,626
Aug 97	2.015	1.990	1.990	—32	4,875
Sep 97	2.015	1.990	1.990	—34	4,502
Oct 97	2.015	1.990	1.990	—36	3,876

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 28,093
Fri's open int 142,463

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	66.00	64.30	65.00	+0.30	28,487
Jan 97	63.80	62.45	62.75	—0.26	13,098
Feb 97	63.00	62.20	62.08	—0.38	4,979
Mar 97	62.65	62.45	62.28	—0.38	2,311
Apr 97	64.60	64.40	64.13	—0.38	2,577
May 97	64.30	64.00	63.68	—0.38	1,148

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 21,896
Fri's open int 54,418 off 1561

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Nov 96	212.00	208.75	209.00	—3.00	28,628
Dec 96	207.50	204.75	205.25	—1.75	26,842
Jan 97	205.00	202.50	203.00	—2.00	21,594
Feb 97	200.50	198.25	198.50	—2.00	6,485
Mar 97	194.25	192.25	192.50	—1.50	6,051
Apr 97	187.50	186.00	186.25	—1.50	4,486
May 97	183.00	181.25	181.50	—1.25	2,124
Jun 97	180.00	177.75	178.50	—0.25	7,026
Jul 97	179.00	178.00	176.50	—0.75	252
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	175.75	—0.50	518
Sept 97	N.T.	N.T.	175.00	—0.75	225

Est. sales: 17,525. Open int.: 106,073 up 2,763

BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	22.70	22.20	22.28	—0.22	64,353
Jan 97	22.35	21.98	21.97	—0.18	20,130
Feb 97	21.89	21.55	21.55	—0.07	25,424
Mar 97	21.35	21.06	21.05	—0.06	27,347
Apr 97	20.89	20.63	20.56	—0.06	9,390
May 97	20.34	20.15	20.08	—0.06	4,554
June 97	20.07	19.80	19.68	—0.05	8,222
July 97	19.64	19.50	19.38	—0.05	3,648
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	19.11	—0.05	1,187

Est. sales: 41,766. Open int.: 200,502 up 3,422

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	710.50	705.95	709.50	+3.00	178,918
Mar 97	716.75	712.50	715.20	+2.45	6,494

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 77,305
Fri's open int 188,807 up 2851

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec96	3978.0	3976.0	3948.0	— 23.0	61,869
Mar97	3975.0	3975.0	3963.0	— 23.0	845
Jun97	N.T	N.T	3978.0	— 23.0	1,374

Est. sales: 9,257. Prev. sales: 15,086
Prev. open int.: 64,088 up 709

CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Nov 96	2151.0	2135.0	2147.0	+5.00	18,697
Dec 96	2152.5	2139.5	2151.5	+5.00	20,751
Jan 97	2159.0	2159.0	2157.0	+2157.0	0
Mar 97	2159.5	2159.5	2168.5	+5.00	5,285
Sep 97	0.00	0.00	2145.5	+5.00	5,410
Mar 98	0.00	0.00	2182.5	+5.00	3,345
Sep 98	0.00	0.00	2170.0	+5.00	660

Est. volume: 9,456. Open int.: 54,148 off 7,580.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,419.50	1,418.70
Reuters	1,852.80	1,854.20
D.J. Futures	145.98	145.09
CRB	236.52	237.32

شكرا من الاهل

Invesco to Buy U.S. Fund Firm

$1.6 Billion Purchase of AIM Would Create Global Giant

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Invesco PLC said Monday it would buy AIM Management Group Inc. for $1.6 billion in stock and cash, creating one of the world's biggest fund managers, with almost $150 billion in assets.

The new group will be renamed Amvesco PLC, with AIM shareholders owning around 45 percent of the new company and Invesco shareholders 55 percent.

Invesco said it would finance the purchase by issuing about $1.1 billion in new stock, which would be distributed to AIM shareholders. It also plans to pay $500 million in cash to 60 members of AIM's senior management and to TA Associates, a Boston-based company that owns about 30 percent of AIM.

The new company will consist of two units: one made up mainly of U.S. institutional and international businesses, and the other consisting of U.S. retail mutual-fund and pension-plan businesses.

"Amvesco will have the kind of global reach that will be essential to preserve a strong competitive edge," said Charles Bauer, chairman of AIM.

Charles Brady, 61, Invesco's chairman, will be chairman of the new company. Mr. Bauer, 77, will be vice chairman. The new company's board will be evenly split between representatives of Invesco and AIM.

The deal will allow London-based Invesco to strengthen its U.S. mutual-fund business and gives Houston-based AIM access to Invesco's franchise in the institutional and international asset management businesses, analysts said.

"Invesco's weakness has been its domestic U.S. general equities fund business, and that's AIM's strength," said Michael Lipper, president of Lipper Analytical Services Inc., a mutual-fund research and statistical concern based in New York.

AIM, founded in 1976, is one of the fastest-growing fund groups in the United States, with assets of about $57.1 billion, according to Financial Research Corp., a research group based in Chicago.

Invesco oversees about $91 billion in assets, the bulk of which is invested for institutional clients.

The deal, announced after six weeks of negotiations between Invesco and AIM, will be completed by February, the companies said.

The transaction is subject to approval by Invesco's and AIM's shareholders as well as by the companies' institutional clients and mutual-fund investors, the companies said.

The two companies together had net income of $112 million and revenue of $568 million in the nine months ended Sept. 30.

Shares of Invesco fell 0.5 pence to close at 237 ($3.88) on the London Stock Exchange.

Robert Graham, AIM's president, will run the new company's U.S. retail mutual-fund business and Invesco's entire family of funds, which has about $14 billion in assets, the companies said.

Mr. Graham, 49, will be chief executive of AIM and head of Amvesco's retail management committee, which will include Hubert Harris of Invesco, the companies said.

AIM's and Invesco's funds will be sold in the same way as they are now and will maintain their identities, the companies said. AIM sells its mutual funds through brokers, banks and insurance companies, while Invesco markets its funds directly. *(Bloomberg, AP, AFP)*

EA Generali to Join A Creditanstalt Bid

Agence France-Presse

VIENNA — EA-Generali AG and Die Erste Oesterreichische Spar-Casse-Bank AG of Austria plan to make a joint bid for Creditanstalt-Bankverein AG, Herbert Schimetschek, chairman of Spar-Casse's supervisory board, said Monday.

The government rejected an earlier bid by EA-Generali because the insurer did not bid for all of the government's stake.

The latest valuation, by J.P. Morgan, suggested that the bank was worth between 18 billion and 19 billion schillings ($1.69 billion to $1.78 billion). The government, which holds 70 percent of the voting rights and 49 percent of the capital, reopened privatization of Creditanstalt on Oct. 21. Potential investors must submit bids by Nov. 15.

Merrill Considers Bid for French Bank

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — An executive with Merrill Lynch & Co. confirmed Monday that the company was considering making a bid for Banque Pallas-Stern, a French bank that went into receivership this year.

Banque Pallas-Stern went into administration after its owners — which include Swiss Bank Corp., Elf-Aquitaine SA and Credit Lyonnais — refused to assume its 3.5 billion French francs ($683.8 million) of debt. The lender's failure was France's biggest postwar banking collapse.

Pallas-Stern's property portfolio is composed of loans to real-estate developers that went sour with the collapse of the French property market.

The bank's owners, clustered in the holding company Comipar — or Compagnie Financiere Pallas — bought 3.5 billion francs of property loans from the bank, using money they had borrowed from it.

With the bank verging on bankruptcy last year, Comipar refused to provide the cash required to keep it afloat. As a result, the bank's administration was taken over by a court.

The court has given Comipar until Feb. 28 to come up with a recovery plan involving outside bidders.

The Merrill Lynch executive, who asked that his name not be used, said the company was more interested in the bank's assets than in its banking activities, which ceased last year. He refused to elaborate or to give a price range.

If it goes ahead with a bid, Merrill would be in competition with Daiwa Europe, a unit of Daiwa Securities Ltd., which said last week it had made an offer for Pallas-Stern.

Meanwhile, Maaf, a French insurer, said it was looking into bidding for Pallas-Stern through a minority-owned financial subsidiary, Synactic.

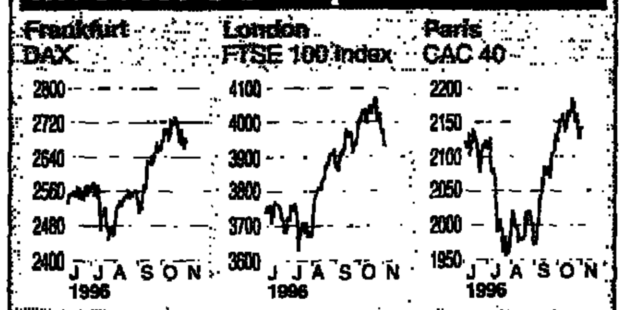
At the end of 1994, Pallas-Stern had assets valued at 14.6 billion French francs, many of them related to real estate. Among those assets is the bank's headquarters, a mansion overlooking the Parc Monceau in an exclusive Right Bank neighborhood in Paris.

Since 1990, prices of prime office property in Paris have plummeted as much as 50 percent, while residential real estate has lost 20 percent of its value.

Pallas's London-based securities unit, Cresvale Ltd., was liquidated a year ago.

Its brokerage arm, Cresvale Partners SA, agreed to sell its Asian subsidiaries to the U.S.-based information-services company Princeton Economics International for 3 billion yen ($26.3 million.)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	591.32	581.31	+1.72
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,917.27	9,898.60	+0.19
Frankfurt	DAX	2,671.86	2,683.25	-0.42
Copenhagen	Stock Market	442.20	442.31	-0.02
Helsinki	HEX General	2,204.57	2,197.85	+0.31
Oslo	OBX	484.11	484.30	-0.04
London	FTSE 100	3,928.10	3,948.50	-0.52
Madrid	Stock Exchange	376.34	375.23	+0.30
Milan	MIBTEL	9,633.00	9,626.00	+0.07
Paris	CAC 40	2,142.15	2,140.51	+0.08
Stockholm	SX 16	2,239.17	2,236.80	+0.11
Vienna	ATX	1,070.15	1,067.07	+0.29
Zurich	SPI	2,409.18	2,402.71	+0.27

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Deutsche Telekom** closed down a phone line that it said had been used to send "millions" of sex-related messages to Internet addresses, paralyzing the German phone company's electronic-mail service for several days.
- **Bayerische Hypotheken- & Wechsel-Bank AG** plans to reorganize its **HCM Hypo Capital Management Vermoegensbetreuungs AG** unit and replace the management board because of an "unsatisfactory earnings situation."
- **Publicitas Holding AG** will acquire **Bertelsmann AG's** 55 percent stake in **LTV Lokal-Telefon-Verzeichnis AG**, a Zurich-based publisher of telephone directories. Terms were not disclosed.
- **TI Group PLC** will not increase its bid of £189 million ($309.7 million) for **Forsheda AB** despite opposition from a major shareholder in the Swedish seal-making company.
- France's new-car sales rose 24.7 percent in October from a year earlier, helped by a government rebate offer.
- **Royal Ahold NV** will take a 50 percent stake in **Bompreco**, a Brazilian supermarket company with annual sales of about $1.4 billion. *Reuters, AFX, AFP, Bloomberg*

Belgian Bank Plans IPO

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Credit Communal de Belgique/Gemeentekrediet said Monday it would issue as much as 29.5 percent of its capital starting Friday in Belgium's largest-ever initial public offering.

The Belgian bank confirmed that in the operation, which is part of its alliance with Credit Local de France, it would also sell an additional 5 percent of its shares to a Belgian insurance company, SMAP/OMOB.

CCB and CLF plan to join forces to create a company that would rank 22d among banking concerns in Europe and would operate internationally under the name of DEXIA.

The issue price for the maximum of 12,666,454 shares being sold will not be fixed until Nov. 20, when the shares will begin trading on the Brussels Stock Exchange.

But analysts estimated that the offering and the SMAP/OMOB placement would together net CCB's existing shareholders — which are Belgian towns and municipalities — around 30 billion Belgian francs ($960 million).

CCB said the price would be based largely on the price of CLF Holding shares in Paris, "after having taken into account the likely impact of a payment of an exceptional dividend and the application, if any, of a differential." Excluding the 1,835,718 shares already placed with SMAP/OMOB, CCB said it aimed to sell 5,966,083 shares to institutions and 3,212,507 shares to Belgian investors.

Airbus Wins 16-Jet Emirates Order

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Emirates Airlines said Monday it had ordered 16 Airbus A-330-200 passenger planes, valued at $2 billion, to upgrade its fleet and enable it to compete better on long-haul routes.

The flag carrier of the United Arab Emirates also took options to buy seven more of the European aircraft maker's wide-bodied twin-jets.

The aircraft are to replace the 10 Airbus A-310s and six Airbus A-300s that have been the core of the carrier's fleet since its inception in 1985. With the order, Emirates becomes the largest airline customer for the new wide-body aircraft.

The first of the planes is to be delivered in July 1999, with the last coming by mid-2002.

Sheik Ahmed ibn Saeed Al-Maktoum, chairman of Emirates Airlines, said the airline had not yet decided which engines to fit on the new jets. Its current Airbus jets are fitted with engines made by General Electric Co. of the United States.

Emirates' present fleet consists of 10 Airbus A-310-300s, six Airbus A-300-600Rs and three newly arrived Boeing 777s. Emirates said it would use the new A330-200s to replace its existing Airbus planes. It also has four more Boeing 777s on order.

Airbus, Boeing's major rival in the commercial aircraft market, is jointly owned by Daimler-Benz AG of Germany, Aerospatiale of France, British Aerospace PLC and Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain.

Jean Pierson, president of Airbus Industrie, said the consortium had waged a "difficult" campaign to win the order.

The new Airbus jets will be used on nonstop services from Dubai to Europe, South Africa and Southeast Asia. Each will seat either 243 passengers in three classes or 272 passengers in two classes.

After the new aircraft replace the old ones, which are being sold back to Airbus, Emirates will have a fleet of 23 planes serving at least 42 destinations, Sheikh Ahmed said.

European routes accounted for 27 percent of Emirates' earnings last year, with London being the most profitable route even in the face of competition from British Airways PLC. The Pacific Rim generated 25 percent, western Asia 22 percent, the Middle East 23 percent and the United States 3 percent.

Emirates had a profit of 81 million dirhams ($22.1 million) in the year ended March 31, down from 95 million dirhams a year earlier, as rising fuel costs and competition offset stronger revenue. *(Bloomberg, AP, AFP, AFX)*

German Production Slips

Reuters

BONN — Industrial output fell 1.8 percent in September from the previous month, the first decline since February, the Economics Ministry said Monday.

The figures are likely to be revised significantly upward, however, the ministry said.

Production in Western Germany declined 1.4 percent, while in Eastern Germany it declined 3.4 percent.

"This release is consistent with a policy of no change in interest rates," said Stephen King, an analyst at James Capel & Co. in London.

"It provides a timely reminder of some of the dangers to growth next year, as fiscal tightening takes hold."

Data for August were revised downward to show production unchanged from the previous month, after initial reports of a 0.8 percent gain.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, Nov. 4
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE Index: 591.32 Previous: 581.31

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	97	96.20	96.40	96.40
Aegon	88.10	87.20	87.60	87.30
Ahold	101.70	99.40	101.20	99.80
Akzo Nobel	216.20	214.70	215.90	215.70
Bols Wess cva	30.10	29.50	30	29.90
CSM cva	93	91.70	91.70	92.20
Dordtsche Pet	292.80	289.50	290.70	293
DSM	163	161.60	161.80	162.50
Elsevier	28.40	28	28	28.10
Fortis Amev	51.80	51.20	51.40	51.40
G-Broc cva	51.10	50.60	50.90	51
Hagemeyer	131.80	129.60	130.60	131.90
Heineken	320.70	318.60	319.60	320
Hoogovens	68.50	59.70	68.10	68.70
Hunt Douglas	124.80	122.80	124.70	123
ING Group	54.60	53.40	54	53.40
KLM	42.10	41.30	41.90	41.40
KNP BT	37.90	37.40	37.60	37.70
KPN	63.40	62	63	62.50
Nedlloyd Gp	42.70	42.30	42.70	42.50
Nutricia	239.50	236.50	239	236
Oce Grinten	182.50	180.30	181.30	181.70
Pakhoed	53.30	52.70	53	53
Philips Elec	60.80	60.20	60.30	60.70
Polygram	79	77.80	78.60	79.30
Randstad Hdg	138.80	136.50	137.50	139
Robeco	131.50	131	131	132.20
Rodamco	47.20	46.80	47	47
Rolinco	138.60	138.20	138.20	138.60
Rorento	103.40	103	103.40	103
Royal Dutch	276.30	272.20	272.30	276.70
Stork	53.70	53.30	53.40	53.50
Unilever cva	262.10	259.80	260.40	262.30
VNU	32.40	31.80	32.10	31.30
Wolters Kl cva	220.10	218.50	219.50	219.20

Bangkok
SET Index: 912.97 Previous: 912.52

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	350	340	340	350
Bangkok Bk F	276	274	276	272
Krung Thai Bk	70	68.50	69	70
PTT Explor	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	352
Siam Cement F	876	868	872	880
Telecomasia	49	48.50	48.50	48.50
Thai Airways	45.25	44	44	45.25
Thai Farm Bk F	197	194	195	196
Thai Teleph	43.50	42.25	43.50	42.25
Utd Comm	218	210	218	214

Bombay
Sensitive Index: 3092.72 Previous: 3148.57

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	1500	1452	1456	1508.25
Grasim Ind	410	399	408.50	414.25
Hindalco Ind	583.50	576	583.50	585
Hindust Lever	785	780	783.75	790.50
Indian Hotels	648.75	626	642	654.75
ITC	292	288.25	287.25	299
Larsen Toubro	220.25	215.50	216.50	221
Reliance Ind	192.50	186.75	188.75	194.50
Tata Eng Loco	413.50	404.50	408	412.50
Tata Iron St	176	171.25	171.75	176.75

Brussels
Stock Exchange Index: 9917.27 Previous: 9898.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3700	3650	3680	3660
Barco Ind	5130	5090	5110	5190
BBL	6450	6370	6420	6420
Bekaert	25250	25100	25225	25250
CBR	2460	2450	2460	2460
CMB	2345	2305	2345	2340
Cockerill	125	124	125	125
Colruyt	13475	13375	13475	13450
Delhaize Lion	1790	1765	1785	1745
Electrabel	7250	7220	7230	7240
Electrafina	2850	2820	2850	2840
Fortis AG	4405	4380	4400	4380
GIB	1320	1316	1318	1316
GBL	3900	3880	3900	3875
Gen Banque	11125	10900	11125	10900
Glaverbel	3360	3335	3350	3350
Kredietbank	10025	10025	10075	10075
Mosane	2355	2350	2350	2365
Petrofina	9650	9550	9650	9590
Powerfin	4610	4590	4595	4610
Recticel	275	274	274	276
Royale Belge	6370	6320	6370	6390
Soc Gen Belg	2335	2315	2315	2330
Solvay	18775	18625	18650	18675
Tessenderlo	11550	11500	11550	11550
Tractebel	14925	14825	14900	14850
UCB	69000	68500	68750	68750
Union Miniere	2235	2220	2235	2225

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 442.20 Previous: 442.31

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	367	363	365	367
Danisco	332	327	330	329
Den Danske Bk	420	413	419	417
DS svendborg	208000	208000	208000	208000
D/S 1912 A	144000	144000	144000	142500
East Asiatic Co	116	112	115	113.50
FLS Ind B	745	725	745	735
ISS Intl Svc B	163.84	160	161	162
Novo Nordisk B	974	956	960	962
Radiometer B	370	365	370	366
Sophus Ber B	725	716	724	719.20
Tele Danmark B	294.70	286	289	288
Unidanmark A	283	263	264.70	266

Frankfurt
DAX: 2671.86 Previous: 2683.25

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1110	1110	1110	1115
Allianz Hdg	2748	2736	2737	2760
Altana	1221	1213	1219.50	1216
Badenwerk	576	576	575	575
BASF	49.20	48.96	49.05	49.36
Bayer Hypo Bk	44.90	44.68	44.90	45.08
Bay.Vereinsbank	58.30	57.95	58.30	57.95
Bayer	57	56.58	57	57.30
Berliner Kraft	454.50	448	448	452
BHF Bank	37.20	36.50	36.70	37.35
BMW	888	882.50	884	892
CKAG Colonia	713	712.50	712.50	712
Commerzbank	34.10	33.85	34.10	34.05
Daimler Benz	98.75	98.20	98.75	98.41
Degussa	609	602	609	604.50
Deutsche Bank	70.38	70.15	70.30	70.97
Dresdner Bank	40.65	40.50	40.63	40.75
Heidelbg Zmt	112.50	112.50	113.20	112
Henkel	68.20	67.50	68	68.50
Hochtief	64	63	63.80	64.70
Hoechst	57.10	56.45	57.10	57.15
Holzmann Ph.	379	378	378	379
Karstadt	568.50	564.75	564.75	569
Linde	950	946	948	952
Lufthansa ord	20.25	20	20.10	20.28
MAN	367	358.50	367	369.50
Mannesmann	587.50	584.70	587	591.50
Metro	123	120.10	120.10	123.30
Muench Rueck	3620	3610	3615	3644
Preussag	364	360.50	362	368.30
PWA	215	215	215	215
RWE	63.15	62.90	63.15	63
SAP pfd	191.80	189.20	189.70	192.70
Schering	122.70	121.50	121.80	123.50
Schmalb Lub	308	300	303	298
Siemens	78.60	78.37	78.52	78.58
Suedzucker	715	714	715	714
Thyssen	275.70	272.20	275.70	274.90
Veba	81.30	81.05	81.30	81.40
VEW	515	510	511	520
Viag	574.70	569	570.50	565.50
Volkswagen	613.75	611.50	613.25	610
Wella	885	872	872	875

Helsinki
HEX General Index: 2204.57 Previous: 2197.85

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	208	207	207	207
Enso R	35.80	35.30	35.30	35.70
Huhtamaki I F	202	197	201	198.50
Kesko	70	69.40	69.40	70
Kone BF	450	445	445	451
Merita A	13.70	13.30	13.70	13.30
Metra BF	253	251	252	249
Metsa-Serla B	31.40	30.60	30.60	31.50
Nokia Prf F	210.50	209	210.50	209
Outokumpu A	79	77	77	76.80
Repola	40.10	40	40	40.10
Stockmann A	270	269	270	270
UPM-Kymmene	90.70	89.20	89.40	90.50
Valmet A	71.50	70	71	70.50

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 12559.46 Previous: 12529.27

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.50	9.30	9.35	9.50
BK East Asia	30.20	30	30	30.10
Cathay Pacific	12	11.75	11.95	11.95
Cheung Kong	62.25	61.75	62	62
China Light	36.10	35.70	35.90	36.30
Chin Estates	7.25	7.05	7.25	7.05
Citic Pacific	37.40	37.10	37.20	37.50
Cons Elec Pwr	18.15	18.05	18.05	18.05
Dao Heng Bk	34.80	34	34.80	34
First Pacific	10.70	10.50	10.50	10.40
Great Eagle	27	25.50	27	25.35
Guangdong Inv	5.55	5.50	5.50	5.45
Guoco Group	41.20	40.80	41	41
Hang Lung	15.45	15.25	15.45	15.40
Hang Seng Bk	93	92	92.50	92.50
Henderson Inv	8.55	8.45	8.45	8.40
Henderson Ld	70.25	69.50	69.75	70
HKR Intl	9.85	9.75	9.85	9.85
HK Aircraft	22.50	21.70	21.95	21.50
HK China Gas	13.90	13.55	13.85	13.60
HK Electric	25.05	24.90	25	24.95
HK Shang Hits	14.50	14.20	14.30	14.45
HK Telecomm	13.60	13.50	13.60	13.55
Hopewell Hdgs	5.15	5	5.05	5.05
HSBC Hdgs	160.50	159	159.50	159.50
Hutchison Wh	54.75	53.75	54.50	54
Hysan Dev	26	25.50	25.95	25.50
Johnson El 500	17.95	17.50	17.95	17.45
Miramar Hotel	14.85	14.85	14.85	15
Natl Mutual	6.55	6.45	6.55	6.45
New World	47.80	46	47	46
Oriental Press	4.18	4.08	4.10	4.13
Shangri-La	11.20	11.05	11.15	10.90
SHK Props	87.50	86.75	87	87
Shun Tak Hdgs	5.25	5.15	5.20	5.15
Sino Land Co.	8.70	8.55	8.60	8.70
Sth China Post	7	6.75	7	6.75
Swire Pac A	67.75	67	67	67.75
Tsim Sha Tsui	11.55	11.35	11.55	11.40
TV Broadcasts	28.10	27.40	28	27.25
Wharf Hdgs	32.90	32.50	32.50	32.50
Wheelock	17.85	17.65	17.70	17.75

Jakarta
Composite Index: 578.71 Previous: 578.66

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	4150	4125	4150	4100
Barito Pacific	1375	1350	1350	1350
Gudang Garm	9475	9300	9450	9250
Indah Kiat	2000	1850	1975	1950
Indocement	3575	3575	3575	3575
Indofood	4900	4900	4900	4900
Indorayon	2100	2050	2050	2100
Indosat	7200	7100	7200	7025
Kalbe Farma	2700	2650	2650	2775
Sampoerna	21850	21650	21750	21450

Johannesburg
All Market: 6952.66 Previous: 6971.39

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	282	281	281	282
AngloAm Gold	408	402	407	405
AngloAm Ind	160	159	160	159.50
Barlow	41.25	40.95	40.95	41.15
C.G. Smith	22	21.85	21.85	22
De Beers	142	139.50	139.75	140.25
Driefontein	62.50	62	62.50	62.25
Freegold	42.25	41.80	42	41.50
Fst Natl Bk	25.50	24.50	25.15	25.45
Gencor	16.45	16.05	16.15	16.50
GFSA	148	147	148	147.50
Iscor	3.34	3.29	3.34	3.29
Johnnies Ind	54.75	54	54	55
Kloof Gold	43	42.25	42.75	42.60
Liberty Life	128.25	127.50	128.25	128
Minorco	99.50	98.75	98.75	98.75
Nedcor	68.25	68	68	68.25
Rembrandt Gp	41.75	41	41.50	41.25
Richemont	73.50	72	72.25	72.25
Rust Platinum	75	73	73	73
SA Breweries	123	121	121.50	122
Sappi	40.50	40	40	40.50
Sasol	57.25	56	56.50	56.75
SBIC	178.75	177	177	179
Tiger Oats	61.25	60.50	60.50	61.25

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1177.87 Previous: 1172.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	18.90	18.60	18.90	18.70
Hicom Hldgs	6.80	6.70	6.80	6.80
Mal Banking	susp.	susp.	susp.	25
Mal Intl Ship F	7.50	7.35	7.45	7.45
Public Bank F	4.68	4.58	4.60	4.68
Resorts World	14.50	14.10	14.20	14.30
Sime Darby	9	8.85	8.95	9
Telekom Mal	22.80	22.50	22.60	22.50
Tenaga	10.80	10.30	10.80	10.30
Utd Engineers	20	19.80	19.90	20.10

London
FT-SE 100: 3928.10 Previous: 3948.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.37	6.33	6.36	6.36
Allied Domecq	4.79	4.73	4.74	4.73
Anglian Water	5.61	5.50	5.55	5.47
Arjo Wiggins	1.68	1.64	1.66	1.65
Asda Group	1.17	1.15	1.17	1.18
Assoc Br Foods	4.27	4.15	4.26	4.22
BAA	5.09	4.98	5.05	5.03
Barclays	9.69	9.55	9.55	9.65
Bass	7.89	7.83	7.85	7.84
BAT Ind	4.61	4.15	4.15	4.22
Bank Scotland	2.83	2.78	2.79	2.83
BICC	2.93	2.88	2.90	2.90
Blue Circle	3.95	3.87	3.87	3.99
BOC Group	8.64	8.53	8.59	8.66
Boots	6.22	6.15	6.17	6.24
Bowater	3.53	3.43	3.44	3.51
BPB Ind	3.62	3.58	3.59	3.62
Brit Aerosp	11.65	11.53	11.58	11.65
Brit Airways	5.58	5.49	5.51	5.53
Brit Gas	1.94	1.90	1.91	1.92
Brit Petm	6.45	6.36	6.39	6.45
Brit Steel	1.68	1.64	1.65	1.68
Brit Telecom	3.92	3.43	3.72	3.56
BTR	2.54	2.44	2.44	2.58
Burmah Cast	10.77	10.62	10.65	10.74
Cable Wireless	5.01	4.80	4.85	4.92
Cadbury Schw	5.19	5.07	5.11	5.11
Caradon	2.44	2.37	2.37	2.42
Carlton Comm	4.92	4.88	4.92	4.92
Coats Viyella	1.53	1.48	1.49	1.52
Comml Union	6.48	6.45	6.48	6.49
Courtaulds	4.54	4.39	4.41	4.56
De La Rue	5.90	5.80	5.81	5.89
EMI Group	13.36	12.13	12.17	12.19
Eng China Cl	1.80	1.78	1.79	1.90
Enterprise Oil	5.43	5.35	5.39	5.40
Fam Colonial	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.50
Genl Accident	7.22	7.12	7.15	7.23
GEC	3.81	3.76	3.78	3.80
GKN	11.49	11.37	11.37	11.45
Glaxo	9.65	9.55	9.58	9.65
Granada Gp	8.86	8.76	8.88	8.84
Grand Met	4.64	4.58	4.60	4.64
GRE	2.56	2.49	2.49	2.55
Guinness	4.43	4.38	4.40	4.40
GUS	6.06	5.92	5.98	6.12
Hanson	0.86	0.75	0.75	0.81
Hillsdown Hdg	1.76	1.73	1.73	1.74
HSBC Hldgs	12.59	12.49	12.54	12.59
ICI	7.79	7.70	7.71	7.89
Inchcape	2.91	2.83	2.83	2.88
Kingfisher	6.49	6.23	6.35	6.54
Ladbroke	2	1.96	1.99	1.98
Land Sec	7.18	7.10	7.14	7.16
Laporte	7.32	7.25	7.25	7.27
Lasmo	2.08	2.03	2.07	2.06
Legal Genl Grp	3.20	3.13	3.18	3.24
Lloyds Bank	6.27	6.23	6.24	6.26
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.97	3.85	3.87	3.80
London Elec	6.15	6.05	6.08	6.85
LucasVarity	2.48	2.45	2.46	2.48
Marks Spencer	5.13	5.08	5.10	5.12
MEPC	4.30	4.20	4.26	4.29
Mercury Asset	11.49	11.33	11.47	11.30
Natl Power	4.08	3.91	3.91	4.04
NatWest	6.95	6.85	6.89	6.94
Utd Utilities	5.75	5.62	5.70	5.72
Nthern Foods	1.99	1.93	1.95	1.95
P&O	6	5.91	5.95	6.03
Pearson	7.54	7.42	7.42	7.47
Pilkington	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.71
PowerGen	5.23	5.17	5.20	5.16
Prudential	4.61	4.54	4.54	4.60
Rank Group	4.15	4.05	4.10	4.09
Reckitt Colm	7.14	7.06	7.10	7.07
Redland	4.20	4.13	4.15	4.21
Reed Intl	11.32	11.24	11.30	11.38
Rentokil	4.13	4.09	4.13	4.10
Reuters Hdgs	7.50	7.40	7.46	7.65
RMC Group	10.88	10.70	10.75	10.77
Rolls Royce	2.52	2.49	2.50	2.54
Royal Bk Scot	5.08	5.02	5.04	5.05
RTZ reg	9.75	9.60	9.66	9.76
Royal & Sun All	4.25	4.19	4.23	4.24
Safeway	3.61	3.55	3.56	3.61
Sainsbury	3.58	3.54	3.55	3.65
Schroders	14	13.80	13.96	13.94
Scot Newcastle	6.45	6.35	6.44	6.36
Scot Power	3.34	3.27	3.31	3.35
Sears	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.87
Severn Trent	6.31	6.20	6.28	6.25
Shell Trsp reg	9.79	9.31	9.45	9.82
Siebe	9.62	9.56	9.56	9.64
Smith Nephew	1.89	1.88	1.88	1.88
Smith (WH)	4.63	4.60	4.60	4.65
SmithKline	7.58	7.48	7.49	7.59
Smiths Ind	8.14	8.01	8.05	8.13
Sthern Elec	6.52	6.45	6.48	6.48
Stand Charter	6.62	6.54	6.57	6.60
Tate & Lyle	4.77	4.73	4.77	4.73
Tesco	3.28	3.23	3.24	3.28
Thames Water	5.52	5.40	5.45	5.55
3i Group	4.82	4.76	4.78	4.80
TI Group	5.68	5.61	5.64	5.79
Tomkins	2.57	2.50	2.50	2.59
Unilever	12.85	12.75	12.76	12.83
Utd Biscuits	2.09	2.01	2.01	2.08
Utd News	6.73	6.68	6.72	6.68
Vendome uts	5.84	5.80	5.80	5.88
Vodafone	2.49	2.41	2.41	2.37
Whitbread	7.41	7.34	7.40	7.35
Williams Hdgs	3.57	3.49	3.49	3.55
Wolseley	4.65	4.50	4.51	4.63
Zeneca	16.62	16.40	16.45	16.46

Madrid
Bolsa index: 376.34 Previous: 375.72

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	15700	15190	15700	15300
ACESA	1465	1440	1450	1465
Argentaria	4995	4970	4995	5000
BBV	6240	6180	6240	6200
Banesto	811	808	811	808
Bankinter	15400	14080	15140	15290
Bco Centro Hisp	3005	2965	2980	2980
Bco Exterior	2995	2835	2990	2855
Bco Popular	24310	24040	24050	24390
Bco Santander	6600	6550	6540	6550
CEPSA	3830	3710	3825	3830
Corp Mapfre	6340	6280	6290	6300
Dragados	1720	1700	1705	1710
Endesa	7900	7830	7870	7810
FECSA	1025	1020	1025	1020
Fomento Const	10580	10260	10280	10360
Gas Natural	22470	22000	22470	22320
Hidroel Cantab	4260	4240	4250	4250
Iberdrola	1365	1340	1355	1355
Pryca	3000	2920	2995	2970
Repsol	4255	4180	4225	4165
Sevillana Elec	1225	1215	1220	1220
Tabacalera	4710	4670	4710	4670
Telefonica	2560	2525	2545	2560
Union Fenosa	837	825	829	808
Valenc Cement	1410	1380	1410	1410

Manila
PSE Index: 2976.14 Previous: 2964.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	20.75	20	20.75	20.75
Ayala Land	28.50	27.50	28	28
Manila Elec A	104	102	103	105
Metro Bank	600	585	600	580
Petron	8	7.70	7.80	7.70
Phil Long Dist	1590	1565	1580	1575
San Miguel A	47	46	46	47.50
San Miguel B	96.50	95	96.50	95
SM Prime Hdg	5.70	5.60	5.70	5.60

Milan
MIB Telematico: 9633.00 Previous: 9626.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	10835	10710	10710	10700
Bca Comm Ital	2650	2605	2610	2615
Bca Naz Agricol	725	705	717	705
Bca Naz Lavoro	11905	11710	11790	11890
Bca di Roma	1300	1270	1290	1290
Bco Ambrosiano	3220	3100	3210	3050
Benetton	17890	17400	17600	17940
Credito Italiano	1565	1540	1555	1549
ENI	7250	7205	7225	7265
Fiat	4080	3960	3965	4055
Fondiaria	5250	5105	5105	5220
Generali Assic	29550	29050	29050	29300
IFIL	3990	3900	3910	3945
Italcementi	8180	7960	7980	8035
Italgas	5640	5600	5600	5600
Mediobanca	8140	7950	8055	7925
Montedison	1009	991	1000	992
Olivetti	453	437	438	441
Pirelli	2705	2665	2680	2670
RAS	14405	14240	14350	14360
Rinascente	9025	8855	8955	8970
S Paolo Torino	9200	9000	9000	9000
Stonda	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	11500
Stet	5325	5260	5280	5240
Telecom Italia	3440	3360	3405	3380
Toro Assic	19900	19220	19900	19300

Mexico
Bolsa index: 3247.71 Previous: 3255.82

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	33.95	33.55	33.90	33.95
Cemex B	29.20	28.95	29.05	29.30
Cifra C	10.42	10.24	10.42	10.36
Empresas ICA	108.00	106.40	107.00	108.10
Emp Modema	36.30	35.85	35.95	36.30
Femsa	24.90	24.55	24.90	24.80
Gpo Carso A1	38.60	37.90	38.50	38.10
Televisa CPO	107.30	106.20	107.30	107.10
TelMex L	12.20	12.06	12.12	12.20
Tribasa	19.00	18.70	19.00	19.16

Montreal
Industrials index: 2454.26 Previous: 2639.71

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco 1	23¼	23.15	23.40	23¼
Bank Montreal	42.85	41.65	42.70	41.60
Bce Mob Com	44.40	44.20	44.20	44⅛
Cdn Tire A	19¾	19.45	19¾	19.45
Cdn Util A	33¾	33.15	33.40	33.40
Cascades	7	6.90	7	7
CT Finl Svc	34.55	34¼	34⅛	34½
Extendicare	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17.10
Gaz Metro	17.10	17	17	17.15
Gt-West Lifeco	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42.90
Hees Intl Bcp	19.40	18.10	19.30	18
Hudsons Bay	23.40	22.80	23.40	22⅞
Imasco	31.20	30.90	31.05	30.85
Investors Grp	23.85	23⅞	23⅞	23.80
Loblaw Cos	12.80	12.70	12.70	12.80
Molson A	20⅛	19.90	19.90	20⅛
Natl Bk Canada	13⅜	13.30	13.45	13⅜
Oshawa A	19½	19.40	19½	19.30
Pancdn Petlm	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	53⅛
Power Corp	27.80	27.30	27.60	27.85
Power Finl	46	45.55	46	45½
Quebecor B	23.05	22.95	23.05	22.95
Rogers Comm B	10.85	10.70	10⅞	10⅞
Royal Bk Cda	46.15	44.85	45.70	44.85
Sears Canada	10.05	9.70	9.80	9.45
Shell Cda A	48.10	48.10	48.10	48.30
Southam	18.70	18.60	18.65	18.65
Stelco A	8	7.90	7.95	7.85
Trilon Finl A	6.30	6.20	6.30	6.15

Oslo
OBX Index: 484.11 Previous: 484.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	135	134	134.50	133
Bergesen Dy B	144	142	144	142.50
Christiania Bk	18.20	17.80	17.80	18
Den norske Bk	22.20	21.80	21.90	21.90
SAS Norge ASA	64	62.50	63	64.50
Dyno Indust	148	147	147	147
Elkem	87	86	86.50	86.50
Hafslund A	49.50	49	49	49.50
Kvaerner	243	241	241	242
Leif Hoegh	109	108	108.50	110
Norsk Hydro	296	293	296	295.50
Norske Skog A	184	183	183	183.50
Orkla	415	409	414	411
Rieber B	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	154
Saga Petlm B	99.50	99	99	98.50
Schibsted	99.50	99	99	99
Storebrand	38.50	38.30	38.50	38.30

Paris
CAC-40: 2142.15 Previous: 2140.51

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	645	636	640	642
AGF	154.40	151.20	153.80	150.80
Air Liquide	784	772	779	789
Alcatel Alsth	433.70	429.60	430.20	436
Axa	320	317.50	319.10	317.60
Bancaire	517	508	515	510
BNP	194.90	188.60	194.80	191.30
Bouygues	504	498.30	499	501
Canal Plus	1268	1252	1262	1266
Carrefour	2858	2825	2831	2837
CCF	231.40	229	230.90	229.90
Credit Local cl	440	434.10	439.80	439.80
Credit Lyon PC	138	136.50	138	139.80
Crown Cork Seal	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	244.90
Danone	700	692	699	700
Elf-Aquitaine	415	406.50	415	408.80
Eridania BS	813	797	809	814
Euro Disney	10.40	10.10	10.30	10.05
Eurotunnel uts	7.40	7.25	7.35	7.45
Gen. Eaux	614	607	613	611
Havas	336.80	331	333.90	335.80
Lafarge Cop	306	302.20	304	306.80
Legrand	893	870	893	887
L'Oreal	1732	1712	1723	1731
LVMH	1192	1170	1186	1177
Lyon. Eaux	454.40	449.10	451	452
Michelin B	248.70	246.50	248.30	246.50
Navig Mixte	725	725	725	736
Paribas A	331	325.50	327	329
Pechiney SA	222.90	219.10	222	219.50
Pernod Ricard	278.50	275	275.30	276
Peugeot Cit	538	529	534	533
Pinault-Print	1927	1901	1910	1928
Promodes	1394	1356	1392	1390
Renault	114.50	107	112.80	109
Rh-Poulenc A	151.80	150	150.50	151.50
Roussel-Uclaf	1367	1350	1366	1353
Sanofi	464.70	457	462	463.10
Schneider	249.40	243.30	247.90	250
Ste Generale	555	550	551	551
St Gobain	688	683	684	690
St Louis	1296	1276	1285	1297
Suez	220.50	219.60	220.10	220.10
Thomson CSF	160	159.10	159.50	159.50
Total B	406	397	403.40	399.90
UAP	109.50	106.90	108	106.20
Valeo	312.90	301.70	310.80	306.80

São Paulo
Bovespa Index: 44585.38 Previous: 44411.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	8.90	8.80	8.82	8.82
Banespa Pfd	2.45	2.41	2.45	2.45
Bradesco Pfd	8.75	8.60	8.61	8.75
Brahma Pfd	636.00	635.00	636.00	635.00
Cemig Pfd	33.20	32.20	33.00	32.49
CESP Pfd	34.49	34.00	34.00	34.50
Eletrobras B	338.00	332.00	332.00	334.00
Itaubanco Pfd	445.00	435.00	435.00	445.00
Light	340.00	335.00	337.50	340.00
Paranapan Pfd	8.45	8.50	8.50	8.80
Petrobras Pfd	135.80	132.01	133.58	134.49
Sid Nacional	28.30	27.20	27.90	27.10
Souza Cruz	6.05	5.89	5.89	6.05
Telebras Pfd	79.55	77.90	79.45	78.20
Telesp Pfd	189.00	185.00	185.01	189.50
Usiminas Pfd	1.12	1.09	1.11	1.11
CVRD Pfd	21.00	20.70	20.90	21.10

Seoul
Composite Index: 747.42 Previous: 767.87

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6390	5920	5950	6300
Hyundai Eng	24900	23900	23900	24300
Hyundai Motor	26200	24600	25700	26200
Korea El Pwr	24500	23800	23800	24200
Korea Mob Tel	440000	430000	434000	434000
LG Electronics	14100	13200	13200	13900
Pohang Iron St	40600	39000	39000	40600
Samsung Elec	63000	59000	59200	61500
Samsung Hvy	10300	9800	9800	10200
Yukong	19500	18800	18800	19100

Singapore
Straits Times: 2075.78 Previous: 2068.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	10.90	10.80	10.90	10.70
City Devlts	10.90	10.60	10.70	10.70
Cycle Carriage	14.70	14.50	14.70	14.60
Dairy Farm Intl*	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.59
DBS	8.80	8.75	8.75	8.70
DBS Land	4.46	4.40	4.46	4.40
Fraser & Neave	14.30	14.10	14.30	14.20
HK Land*	2.20	2.19	2.20	2.18
Hong Leong Fin	3.38	3.36	3.36	3.40
Jard Matheson*	5.70	5.65	5.65	5.60
Jard Strategic*	3.24	3.16	3.18	3.14
Keppel	10.30	10.10	10.30	10.20
Natsteel	2.55	2.52	2.54	2.52
Neptune Orient	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.18
OCBC foreign	15.90	15.70	15.70	15.60
O'Seas Union Bk	6.45	6.40	6.45	6.40
Sembawang	6.10	6.05	6.05	6.05
Sing Airlines F	12.60	12.50	12.60	12.40
Sing Petlm	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.74
Sing Press F	23.60	22.80	23.60	23.60
ST Auto F	2.81	2.80	2.80	2.82
ST Ship	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87
Sing Telecomm	3.26	3.18	3.26	3.22
Straits Steam	4.20	4.18	4.18	4.18
Utd Industrial	1.16	1.15	1.15	1.17
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.70	13.50	13.50	13.70
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.40	3.24	3.36	3.42

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 Index: 2239.17 Previous: 2236.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	103	99	103	105.50
ABB AF	744	740	742	742
AssiDoman F	163	161.50	162	162
Astra AF	302	298.50	302	302
Atlas Copco AF	137	134	136.50	134.50
Avesta F	67.50	66	67.50	66
Electrolux BF	368	365	367	365
Ericsson BF	186.50	183	185	183.50
Hennes BF	884	875	882	880
Incentive AF	395	390	393	397
Investor BF	269.50	266	268.50	267.50
Kinnevik BF	179.50	177.50	179.50	178
MoDo BF	181	176	177	180
Pharm/Upjohn	237	233.50	234.50	236.50
Sandvik BF	157	155	156	155
SCA BF	136.50	134.50	135.50	136.50
S-E Banken AF	56	54.50	55.50	54.50
Skandia Fors F	182	180	180.50	183
Skanska BF	276	271.50	271.50	275
SKF BF	147	145	146.50	146
SSAB BF	97.50	96.50	96.50	96.50
Stora AF	85.50	83.50	84	84.50
Sv Handles AF	162	160.50	161.50	161
Sydkraft AF	157	155.50	157	153
Trelleborg BF	84.50	83.50	84.50	83.50
Volvo BF	135	131.50	132	135

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2357.50 Previous: 2339.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.86	7.78	7.85	7.79
ANZ Bking	7.40	7.29	7.35	7.29
BHP	17	16.78	16.98	16.85
Boral	3.12	3.09	3.12	3.10
Brambles Ind.	21.70	21.10	21.70	21.10
Burns Philp	1.97	1.96	1.97	1.97
CBA	11.92	11.77	11.88	11.77
CC Amatil	17.45	17.25	17.45	17.32
Coles Myer	4.66	4.59	4.65	4.60
Comalco	6.80	6.60	6.70	6.60
CRA Ltd	19.94	19.71	19.94	19.82
CSR	4.32	4.25	4.30	4.25
Fosters Brew	2.32	2.29	2.32	2.29
GIO Australia	3.30	3.24	3.29	3.24
Goodman Fld	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.47
ICI Australia	12.40	12	12.35	12.15
John Fairfax	2.67	2.64	2.65	2.65
Lend Lease	21.20	21.02	21.05	21.10
Mayne Nickless	8.42	8.25	8.40	8.36
MIM Hdgs	1.63	1.59	1.62	1.60
Nat Aust Bank	13.90	13.78	13.84	13.74
News Corp	7.21	7.12	7.21	7.14
North Ltd	3.60	3.54	3.60	3.60
Pacific Dunlop	2.79	2.75	2.78	2.78
Pioneer Intl	3.31	3.27	3.29	3.30
Placer Pacific	1.44	1.42	1.44	1.40
Santos	5.02	4.95	5.02	5
Southcorp	3.86	3.80	3.84	3.84
Wesfarmers	8.50	8.40	8.50	8.40
Wstrn Mining	7.63	7.47	7.55	7.63
Westfield Trt	2.40	2.37	2.40	2.39
Westpac Bking	7.40	7.11	7.38	7.18
Woodside Pet	8.85	8.72	8.85	8.76
Woolworths	2.89	2.87	2.89	2.89

The Trib Index
Closing prices.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	142.60	+0.31	+0.22	+8.14
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	126.27	-0.27	–0.21	–5.95
Europe	151.53	+0.11	+0.07	+8.87
N. America	150.97	+1.01	+0.67	+17.69
S. America	108.72	-0.26	–0.24	+22.10
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	157.14	+0.44	+0.28	+18.26
Consumer goods	151.96	+0.77	+0.51	+10.06
Energy	154.74	-0.45	–0.29	+14.10
Finance	120.45	-0.02	–0.02	–6.33
Miscellaneous	147.31	+0.30	+0.20	+8.47
Raw Materials	168.41	-0.27	–0.16	+18.77
Service	128.80	+0.41	+0.32	+7.33
Utilities	134.01	-0.15	–0.11	+5.40

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. *Compiled by Bloomberg Business News.*

Market Closed

The Tokyo stock market was closed Monday for a holiday.

Taipei
Stock Market Index: 6622.61 Previous: 6455.11

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	51	50	51	49.90
Cathay Life Ins	173	169	171	167
Chang Hwa Bk	157	153	156	151
China Steel	25.70	24.90	25.60	24.70
China Trust	51	49.80	50.50	49.10
Evergreen	49.90	48.60	49.10	48.10
Far East Text	30.20	29.80	30	29.90
First Bank	167	164	167	162
Formosa CF	34.50	33.70	34.30	33.30
Hua Nan Bk	127	124	126.50	122.50
Hualon Teljon	25.70	25.30	25.50	25.20
ICBC	89	84	89	82.50
President Ent	40.30	39.50	40.10	39.10
Taiwan Cemt	60.50	59	59.50	58.50
Tatung	55.50	53.50	55	53.50

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5409.24 Previous: 5391.31

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.65	18.45	18.45	18.60
Air Canada	6	5⅞	5.80	5.35
Alberta Energy	28⅞	28.60	28.70	28.80
Alcan Alum	43.35	42.95	43.10	43.35
Avenor A	22.80	22.60	22.65	22.65
Bk Nova Scotia	45⅛	43.70	44.95	43.65
Barrick Gold	35⅛	34.85	35	34.95
BCE	61.35	60½	61.10	60.85
BC Telecomm	29⅛	28.35	29.10	28½
Bombardier B	21.60	21.30	21.55	21.45
Brascan A	28.40	28	28.30	28.35
Cameco	59⅛	58	58	59.45
CIBC	57.70	56.85	57.40	56.60
Cdn Airlines	1.60	1.05	1¼	1.41
Cdn Nat Res	33⅛	33	33.15	33.40
Cdn Occid Pet	23.20	23	23	23
Cdn Pacific	33.30	32.80	33	33.35
Cominco	31.80	31	31¼	31.80
Consumers Gas	24	24	24	24
Dofasco	23⅛	23.60	23.60	23⅛
Domtar Ind B	8.80	8.65	8.80	8.60
Du Pont Cda A	33	32½	32½	33
Echo Bay Min	11.20	10.70	10.70	10.85
Empire Co. A	13	12½	13	12½
Falconbridge	29.10	28.90	28.90	29.15
Fletcher Chall A	20.65	20⅛	20½	20½
Franco Nevada	58¼	56½	57	58½
Guardian Cap A	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
Horsham	24	23.15	24	24
Imperial Oil	59	58.65	58.95	58.45
Inco	41.65	40.80	41.10	41.55
IPL Energy	40.20	39¼	40	39¼
Laidlaw A	15.65	15½	15½	15½
Laidlaw B	15.70	15¼	15.40	15.70
Loewen Group	55	52½	52½	53
Ldn Insur Gp	34	33¼	33.80	33¼
Macmill Bld	18.80	18.60	18.65	18¾
Magna Intl A	67	66¼	66½	66.85
Maple Leaf Fds	9.45	9¼	9.35	9¼
Moore	27.10	26.90	27	27
Newbridge Net	43.70	42¼	43½	42.80
Noranda Inc	29.10	28½	28.60	29.15
Noranda Forest	9½	9.40	9.45	9.40
Norcen Energy	29.15	28½	29.15	28.45
Nthern Telecom	87.20	84.65	87.20	85½
Nova	11.55	11.35	11.40	11.55
Onex	15.10	14.90	15.05	14.90
Placer Dome	32.65	32¼	32.30	32.05
Potash Sask	94½	93¼	94	94
Provigo	5.80	5¾	5.80	6
Quebecor Print	23.15	23	23	23¼
Renaissance	42½	42.10	42.10	42¼
Rio Algom	27½	27.05	27¼	28
Seagram Co	49¼	49	49.10	49¼
Stone Consold	16.45	15.90	16	15.95
Talisman Eny	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
Teleglobe	31¼	30.70	31.20	30.70
Telus	22.10	21.35	21.80	21.30
Thomson	26.60	26.35	26.45	26.45
TorDom Bank	33.40	32.15	33.10	32.10
Transalta	17.70	17.30	17½	17.20
TransCda Pipe	22.90	22.45	22.85	22.40
Utd Dominion	27.60	27.30	27½	27.65
Westburn	10.45	10.30	10.45	10.30
Westcoast Eny	23.05	22.35	22.95	22.45
Weston	60½	59¼	60	60

Vienna
ATX Index: 1070.15 Previous: 1067.07

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1542	1542	1545	1545
Brau-Un Goess	660	600	658	653.95
Bund Vers Pfd	412	412	490	490
Creditanst Pfd	504	496.05	504	500
EA-Generali	3211	3115	3200	3201
EVN	1465	1425	1461	1445
Interunfall	1530	1530	1530	1521
Lenzing	691	672.30	691	694.75
Leykam	300	297	297	295.10
Mayr-Melnhof	525	518	518	523
OMV	1043	1037	1040	1043
Oest Brau	744	733.50	739	747
Oest Elektriz	742.50	735.15	741.95	741.85
VA Tech	1538	1480	1529.90	1498
Wienerberger	1965	1945	1958	1972.60

Wellington
NZSE-40 Index: 2314.59 Previous: 2322.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	2.48	2.43	2.46	2.48
Brierly Invt	1.24	1.22	1.23	1.38
Carter Holt ord	3.25	3.22	3.25	3.20
Fernz	5.22	5.15	5.20	5.25
Fisher Paykel	5.20	5.15	5.20	5.15
FC Forest	2.34	2.32	2.32	2.35
Goodman Fder	1.66	1.64	1.64	1.66
Indep News	6.90	6.85	6.90	6.90
Lion Nathan	3.75	3.70	3.72	3.67
Nat Gas note	2.05	2.03	2.03	2.05
NZ Refining	28	28	28	27.50
Telecom NZ	7.40	7.34	7.36	7.39
Wilson Horton	11.01	11.00	11.00	11.00

Zurich
SPI Index: 2409.18 Previous: 2402.71

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adecco B	358	352	356	355
Alusuisse R	944	932	941	932
Ares-Serono B	1250	1225	1250	1247
Baloise Hdg R	2630	2610	2610	2620
ABB B	1575	1564	1568	1566
BK Vision	744	740	743	743
Bobst B	1625	1612	1612	1625
Ciba Geigy R	1563	1554	1561	1559
CS Holdings R	126.75	126	126.75	124.50
Elektrowatt B	489	482	487	484
Fischer B	1214	1207	1210	1210
Hilti PC	835	834	835	835
Holderbank B	897	882	895	881
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1329	1325	1325	1327
Nestle R	1376	1368	1374	1371
Oerlikon R	125	123.50	123.75	124.50
Pargesa Hld B	1447	1440	1440	1460
PharmVisn B	600	599	597	591
Pirelli B	170	166	169.75	169.25
Roche Hdg PC	9645	9600	9645	9628
Sandoz R	1471	1462	1468	1463
SBC R	244.75	243	244.25	243.75
Schindler B	1299	1290	1298	1291
SGS B	2875	2860	2875	2870
SMH B	796	789	792	790
Sulzer R	746	731	740	728
Swiss Reins R	1379	1359	1379	1363
Swissair R	998	992	995	994
UBS B	1223	1204	1215	1210
Valora Hdg R	212.75	210.25	212.50	213
Winterthur R	757	751	755	753
Zurich Assur R	349	344	348	346

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صكذا من الاصل

ASIA/PACIFIC

Seoul Stocks Fall On Export Worries

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — South Korean stocks fell to three-year lows Monday, led by Samsung Electronics Co. and other benchmark companies, amid concern that sagging exports and a slowing economy will sap profits.

The government said last week that the country's trade deficit in October soared 659 percent from a year earlier, to $1.57 billion, as exports of semiconductors slumped and imports surged. Trade accounts for 40 percent of South Korea's economy.

"The snowballing trade deficit has put a lid on things," said Kim Ki Hwan at Daihan Investment Trust Co. "There's going to be tremendous pressure on corporate profits."

Seoul's benchmark Composite Index fell 2.39 percent to 747.42 points, its lowest level since Oct. 29, 1993. The index has dropped more than 10 percent in the past two weeks. More than seven stocks fell for every one that rose.

Shares in Samsung Electronics Co., the world's largest maker of memory chips, fell almost 4 percent, to 59,200 won ($71.80), on worries that global chip prices, which have tumbled 80 percent during the past year, will not recover soon.

Reports that state prosecutors are investigating suspected corruption by bankers and construction company executives drove down those sectors.

Bank officials are suspected of helping their customers open accounts under false names, the reports said, and construction companies are being investigated on suspicions of paying kickbacks to bank officials in return for extending loans.

"Perhaps the worst hasn't yet come," Ko Soon Shik, an analyst with LG Securities Co., said of the corruption investigations.

■ Samsung Develops Chip

Samsung Electronics said it had developed the world's first 1 billion-byte memory chip, capable of storing 8,000 pages of information, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Samsung said the dynamic random-access memory chip would play a key role in high-definition television and multimedia products of the future.

Earnings Lift Creative's Stock Price

Bloomberg Business News

SINGAPORE — Creative Technology Ltd.'s shares rose Monday after the maker of computer peripherals reported better-than-expected profit for its first quarter, raising hopes that Singapore's battered electronics companies are on the rebound.

The company's stock rose 8.9 percent, to 9.80 Singapore dollars ($6.95), after the company announced Saturday that profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 more than doubled to $14.6 million.

Creative's improved earnings, buoyed by cost-cutting and lower inventories, came despite sluggish demand and declining export orders for Singapore's electronics components.

MCI Pact Helps News Corp.

BT Accord Looks Good for Murdoch, for Now

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — News Corp. shares rose Monday on speculation that Rupert Murdoch's global media company would benefit from the planned $23 billion purchase of MCI Communications Corp. by British Telecommunications PLC.

News Corp. already has a wide-ranging partnership with MCI. The BT-MCI deal, if it goes through, would create a company called Concert that would be the second-largest telecommunications company in the world after Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.

Oliver Messenger, a broker with Austock, said the market needed time to digest the BT-MCI pact and its implications for News Corp. but added that "it will make News Corp. part of a massive operation."

There had been speculation that MCI had gone cold on its relationship with News Corp. and was considering cutting its 9 percent stake in the company.

"The assumption the market's making today, which it may not be making tomorrow or tonight, is that BT is likely to hold on to these shares and that they won't find their way into the market as preference shares," said Greg Matthews, head of equities at Mercantile Mutual.

MCI's chairman, Bert Roberts, said after the deal was announced that the News Corp. stake would probably be cut. But analysts said BT executives would be in the driving seat, not Mr. Roberts.

News Corp. shares rose 7 Australian cents Monday, to 7.14 dollars ($5.62).

MCI and News Corp. announced a broad alliance in May 1995 under which MCI bought a 9 percent stake in News for $1.35 billion and acquired an option to increase that stake to 13.5 percent with a total investment of $2 billion. The companies agreed, among other things, to jointly set up an American satellite television operation, called ASkyB.

But progress with ASkyB has been slow, and other small joint ventures have failed to catch on. Analysts said they would remain cautious toward ASkyB, given the fact that MCI said Sunday it would cut its stake in the venture to 20 percent from 50 percent.

Analysts said this was not surprising, as News Corp. and MCI said recently that they wanted new partners in the venture.

BT's decision whether or not to keep its stake in News Corp. also hinges on British regulatory authorities. BT's purchase of MCI would give it an indirect interest of less than 5 percent in BSkyB, the European satellite broadcaster 40 percent owned by News Corp.

British regulators may reject such an alliance because of concerns it may give BT and News Corp. unlimited access to telecommunications and media markets.

"You've got to worry a bit about antitrust laws in the U.K.," Mr. Matthews said.

The British telecommunications regulator Oftel recently rejected a joint marketing campaign between BT and BSkyB. *(AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Westpac Sets Another Share Repurchase

Bloomberg Business News

SYDNEY — Westpac Banking Corp. said Monday it would buy back 5 percent of its common stock, or about 85 million shares, to help reduce its capital base.

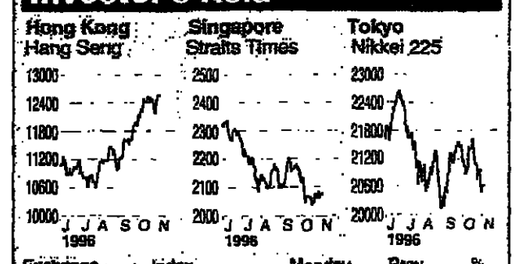
Westpac said it would spend as much as 625 million Australian dollars ($492.5 million) on the repurchase, which is to begin Nov. 18 and last six months. It did not indicate how much it would pay per share.

This would be the second share buyback this year by Westpac, one of Australia's four biggest banks. It spent 540 million dollars buying back an additional 5 percent of its stock, or around 95 million shares, last spring. Westpac shares jumped 20 cents Monday to a record 7.38 dollars.

Analysts pointed out that a share buyback would increase the bank's return on equity, which trails that of its major competitors.

"Basically, they have to come up with an effective use for that capital, and if it wasn't going to be buying a bank it was going to be a share buyback," said Anusha Srinivasan, an analyst with Shaw Stockbroking.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	12,559.40	12,529.27	+0.24
Singapore	Straits Times	2,075.78	2,068.17	+0.37
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,357.58	2,339.40	+0.77
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	Closed	20,633.06	-
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,177.07	1,172.48	+0.39
Bangkok	SET	912.97	912.52	+0.05
Seoul	Composite Index	747.42	765.73	-2.39
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,562.94	6,455.11	+1.67
Manila	PSE	2,976.14	2,964.00	+0.41
Jakarta	Composite Index	570.31	570.66	+1.34
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,314.50	2,322.40	-0.34
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,692.72	3,148.57	-1.77

Source: Telekurs International Her. Tribune

Very briefly:

- **ITC Ltd.**'s chairman, Yogesh Deveshwar, was questioned by India's Law Enforcement Directorate as part of an investigation into whether the country's largest cigarette company broke foreign-exchange laws to falsify profits.
- ***Hong Leong Properties Bhd.*** *of Malaysia will sell a subsidiary,* **Guobena Development Sdn. Bhd.,** to **Man Yau Holdings Bhd.** for 57.6 million ringgit ($22.8 million).
- **Taiwan**'s premier, Lien Chan, approved a proposal to allow foreign-registered vessels, including Taiwan-owned ships, to sail directly between Chinese and Taiwanese ports.
- **Hong Kong**'s gross domestic product, hurt by a slump in exports, grew 4.3 percent in the second quarter from a year earlier, its slowest quarterly expansion in five years.
- ***Hindustan Times,*** *a media company, will set up a joint venture with Britain's* **Commercial Union PLC** to develop general insurance operations in India. *Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP*

MCI: *What Does BT Get Out of Deal? Bargaining Power in Europe*

Continued from Page 13

does not really happen, industry analysts said, BT's strength in Europe would probably be bolstered by the deal with MCI.

"What this means is that they've pretty much locked up North America and they don't have to worry about it," said Richard O. Levine, a telecommunications consultant at A.T. Kearney in Roslyn, Virginia. "Now they can devote all their attention to Europe and Asia."

The big question is how Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom react, and whether one or both would try to take over Sprint.

Speculation has focused in particular on Deutsche Telekom, which, with revenue of $45 billion a year, is the biggest telephone company in Europe.

Deutsche Telekom is bracing for intense competition in Germany in 1998. The company is somewhat handicapped by a huge debt load of 106 billion Deutsche marks ($69.8 billion), most of which stems from costs associated with building a new phone system in the former East Germany.

But Deutsche Telekom also is about to raise as much as $10 billion from an initial public stock offering that is scheduled for Nov. 18.

Any takeover of Sprint would face formidable problems. One would be the U.S. government, which has adamantly insisted that both France and Germany open their markets to competition before they can even fully implement their existing joint venture with Sprint.

But given the pending liberalizations in both countries, that objection could work itself out.

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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Traveling To Jakarta

UP AGAINST TROPICAL PARadise islands like Bali and Lombok, bustling Jakarta is often overlooked as a tourist destination.

But for those who are willing to take the time to explore it, Indonesia's capital offers its own exotic delights.

With more than 8 million residents and what seems like an equal number of cars, Jakarta is a daunting prospect for any visitor, even frequent business travelers who know their way around town.

Driven by a booming local economy and billions of dollars in foreign investment funds, the Indonesian capital has grown at breakneck speed over the last 10 years.

The result is an urban contrast of the most startling proportions: high-rise office towers amid traditional kampungs, ancient Javanese traditions and Western pop culture, shadow puppet theater and satellite TV.

The city started life in the first century A.D. as a small fishing village at the mouth of the Ciliwung River. Little is known about the early Hindu settlers except that they eventually transformed their village into a modest port serving the north coast of Java.

In later centuries, the town – by then called Sundakelapa – became the seat of a powerful Hindu rajah. The first Portuguese ships to reach the city (in 1522) brought back stories of a fabulous Hindu kingdom. But that epoch was about to end as Islam swept through the East Indies. A Muslim sultan took control of the city in 1527, changing the name to Jayakarta ("City of Victory"), which was later corrupted into its present form.

Less than a century later, the Dutch established a foothold in the East Indies by convincing the sultan to grant them a trading post on the Ciliwung River. They quickly gained the upper hand with their modern weapons and superior firepower. In 1619, they seized all of Jakarta, burned the city to the ground and quickly built a strong bastion to ward off counterattacks.

The Dutch changed its named to Batavia – after an ancient Germanic tribe – and rebuilt it into a thriving colonial city, shaping their own tropical version of Amsterdam with canals, cobblestones and gabled roofs.

Batavia quickly grew rich on the spoils of the vast Dutch empire in the islands, wealth that manifested itself in grand public buildings and stately homes.

Independence came in 1949 after a protracted and often bloody war against the Dutch. Since then, Jakarta has grown slowly but surely into a modern capital. Most of the original urban sprawl was to the south, along the Ciliwung and other local rivers. But in recent years, Jakarta has expanded to the east and west, along Java's coastal plain, pushing farther and farther into rice paddy country.

At a Glance

Much like Los Angeles, a city with which it shares many characteristics, Jakarta doesn't really have a central focus.

The fulcrum of modern Jakarta is a high-rise corridor that flanks two long contiguous avenues called Jalan Sudirman and Jalan Thamrin, the location of many of the city's major office buildings, hotels and shopping centers.

Medan Merdeka (Freedom Square) lies at the north end of this corridor, and the National Stadium and the new Sudirman Central Business District at the south end.

Kota, the city's ancient heart, lies north of the modern urban jumble, adjacent to the Java Sea and the port districts. A blend of colonial and indigenous island influences, Kota offers a fascinating peek into the city's past. The Dutch are long departed, but much of their architecture survives, especially around a small cobblestone square called Taman Fatahillah. Just down the road is Kota Station, where overland trains depart for Yogyakarta and Surabaya.

Getting Around

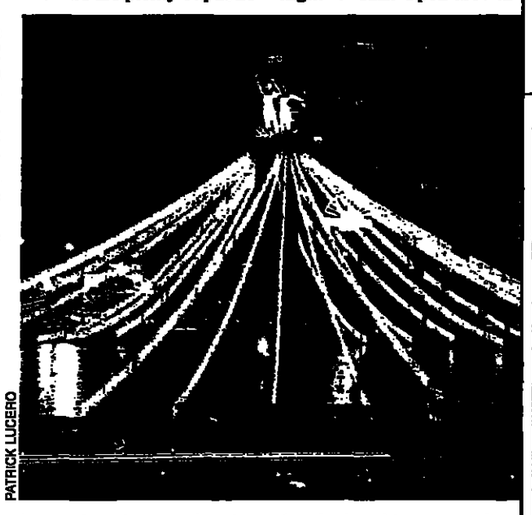
Jakarta has several mass transit projects in the works, including an overground commuter railway system and an underground subway. But until the completion of these projects later in the decade, Jakarta will remain a tough city to get around in.

There are plenty of public buses, but they tend to be noisy, crowded and slow. And Jakarta's legendary man-powered trishaws have been banished from the city limits.

That leaves one major alternative: taxis. There are at least six major cab companies whose taxi meters actually work, as well as hundreds of pirate cabs that require dickering to settle the fare. The best of the legit companies are Silver Bird (tel.: 7941234 or 7981001) and Blue Bird (tel.: 7989000 or 7989111), which offer comfortable seats and air conditioning, although not always English-speaking drivers.

Cabs are generally available in front of major hotels, shopping centers and office buildings.

Most major hotels offer airport shuttles. Blue Bird and Silver Bird operate a combined taxi booking stand inside the international arrivals hall with a fixed fee into the city.


PATRICK LUCERO

In a Word

English is spoken by most staff at the major hotels, restaurants and department stores. Beyond that, it's touch and go. The Jakarta Post daily newspaper and several local business magazines are published in English.

Wining & Dining

A decade ago, it was nearly impossible to sink your teeth into a cheeseburger, tandoori chicken or sushi roll in the Indonesian capital. But a massive influx of foreign capital and expatriate workers since the mid 1980s has revolutionized the local eating scene.

There are now scores of international restaurants that cater to a wide variety of gourmet tastes, including French, Italian, American, Mexican, Japanese, Korean, Indian and Thai. Expatriates flock to these foreign eateries, but the profusion of local diners reflects the fact that many Indonesians have gained a taste for exotic foreign foods.

Jakarta also sports myriad places where you can sample Indonesian food, from sidewalk *warung* to posh restaurants in the best hotels. Among better-known Indonesian dishes are *satay* (barbecued meat with peanut sauce), *nasi goreng* (fried rice with meat, prawns and egg), beef *rendang* (tender, spicy meat chunks), *gado gado* (vegetable salad with peanut sauce) and *ayam goreng* (Indonesian-style fried chicken).

Bengawan Solo. Jalan Sudirman 86. Tel.: 570-4444. Near the apex of Indonesian dining in the capital is Bengawan Solo, which specializes in the cuisine of Central Java. As an alternative, try a popular satay chain called Senayan, which has several locations in the central city.

Cafe Batavia. Fatahillah Square, Kota District. Tel.: 691-2381 or 692-6546. One of the city's best new lunchtime restaurants and late-night retreats. Open around the clock, with a menu that mixes Hong Kong style seafood and Continental European cuisine. The decor is a blend of 1930s art deco and 19th-century Dutch colonial.

Chi Chi's. Kemang Raya 18C, Selatan. Tel.: 799-6258. Mexican food (Sonoran and Tex-Mex) washed down with Corona or tasty margaritas in a hacienda-style decor that transports you south of the border. Live music at night.

Hazara. 112 Jalan Wahid Hasyim. Tel.: 315-0424. Superb north Indian cuisine, including tikka and tandoori dishes, in an old warehouse setting with rafters and dark corners.

Keyaki. Sari Pan Pacific Building, Jalan Thamrin. Tel.: 323-707. Excellent Japanese food in a tranquil setting, with a choice of Western-style seating or tatami tables.

Oasis Restaurant. 47 Jalan Raden Saleh. Tel.: 327-818. Situated in an old Dutch villa, Oasis Restaurant offers old-time atmosphere and a Dutch-Indonesian dish called *rijsttafel* (literally "rice table"), a series of meat and vegetable courses served by a parade of waitresses in sarongs.

Planet Hollywood. Jalan Gatot Subroto Kav 16. Tel.: 526-7827. Local branch of the famous Tinseltown eatery owned by Sylvester Stallone, Bruce Willis, Arnold Schwarzenegger and friends. Best place in Java for hamburgers and fries.

Calling Around

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- International directory assistance: 108.
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- Fire: 113;
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- Tourist information: Jakarta Government Tourism Office, tel.: 520-5455/0738. Indonesian Tourism Promotion Board, tel.: 570-4879/4917.

Joseph R. Yogerst

"BUSINESS TRAVEL WITH ITT SHERATON" *was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune.*
WRITER: *Joseph R. Yogerst, a freelance writer specializing in Asia.* PROGRAM DIRECTOR: *Bill Mahder.*

Next Destination

TORONTO

Luxury in Indonesia With ITT Sheraton

INDONESIA IS AN INCREASingly popular destination for tourists and business travelers from all over the world, and they will be pleased to find that ITT Sheraton has nine fine hotels in the archipelago.

The brand-new **Sheraton Bandara Hotel** near Jakarta Airport opened its doors in June. Designed for the business traveler, the hotel has a resort-style setting, 225 soundproofed rooms, five food and beverage outlets, a 24-hour fitness center, a business center, a shopping arcade and a nearby golf driving range.

The grand opening of the **Sheraton Solo Hotel** in Central Java will take place on Dec. 26. Set in tropical gardens, it will have 114 rooms, including stand-alone villas, restaurants, banquet rooms, tennis courts, a pool, fitness center, and an exclusive art and batik shopping arcade.

The **Sheraton Surabaya Hotel & Towers** in East Java opened in January. Located in Indonesia's second-largest city, the hotel has 318 rooms and 54 serviced apartments. It is strategically located in Pakuwon City, Surabaya's top shopping and entertainment center. The hotel is outfitted with a business center; a fitness center; restaurants and lounges offering Indonesian, Chinese and international cuisine; and retail and entertainment facilities.

The **Sheraton Timika Hotel** is set amid virgin rain forest on the outskirts of Timika in Irian Jaya. It has 80 deluxe rooms with views of the garden, pool and forest, two restaurants and a lounge, banquet rooms and a variety of recreational facilities, including a fitness center.

In the city of Bandar Lampung, the **Sheraton Lampung Hotel** is located near nature reserves, the mountains and the Krakatau volcano. Nature lovers will find 113 rooms, three restaurants and lounges, a swimming pool, health club, tennis court and banquet room with a capacity of 300.

The "city of flowers," Bandung, is surrounded by mountains and is home to the recently refurbished **Sheraton Bandung Hotel**, with 110 rooms and suites, three restaurants and a lounge, a banquet room and a swimming pool.

For a relaxing beach vacation, there is the **Sheraton Senggigi Beach Resort** on the island of Lombok. The 156 rooms and suites have spacious balconies, and there are two beachfront bungalows. Three restaurants and lounges, a flood-lit tennis court, swimming pool, fitness center and water sports round out the facilities.

On the island paradise of Bali is the **Sheraton Laguna Nusa Dua**, a member of ITT Sheraton's Luxury Collection and a fabulous resort complete with swim-up lagoon-access rooms, tropical gardens, water sports, tennis courts, health club, butler service, and five restaurants and lounges.

Adjacent to it is the **Sheraton Nusa Indah Resort**, with 369 rooms and suites, tennis courts, swimming pool, health club and seven food and beverage outlets.

Soon to come from ITT Sheraton are the **Sheraton Media Hotel & Towers** in Jakarta, the **Sheraton Mustika Yogyakarta Hotel**, the **Sheraton Bukit Pelangi Resort** in West Java and the **Sheraton Medan Hotel & Towers.**

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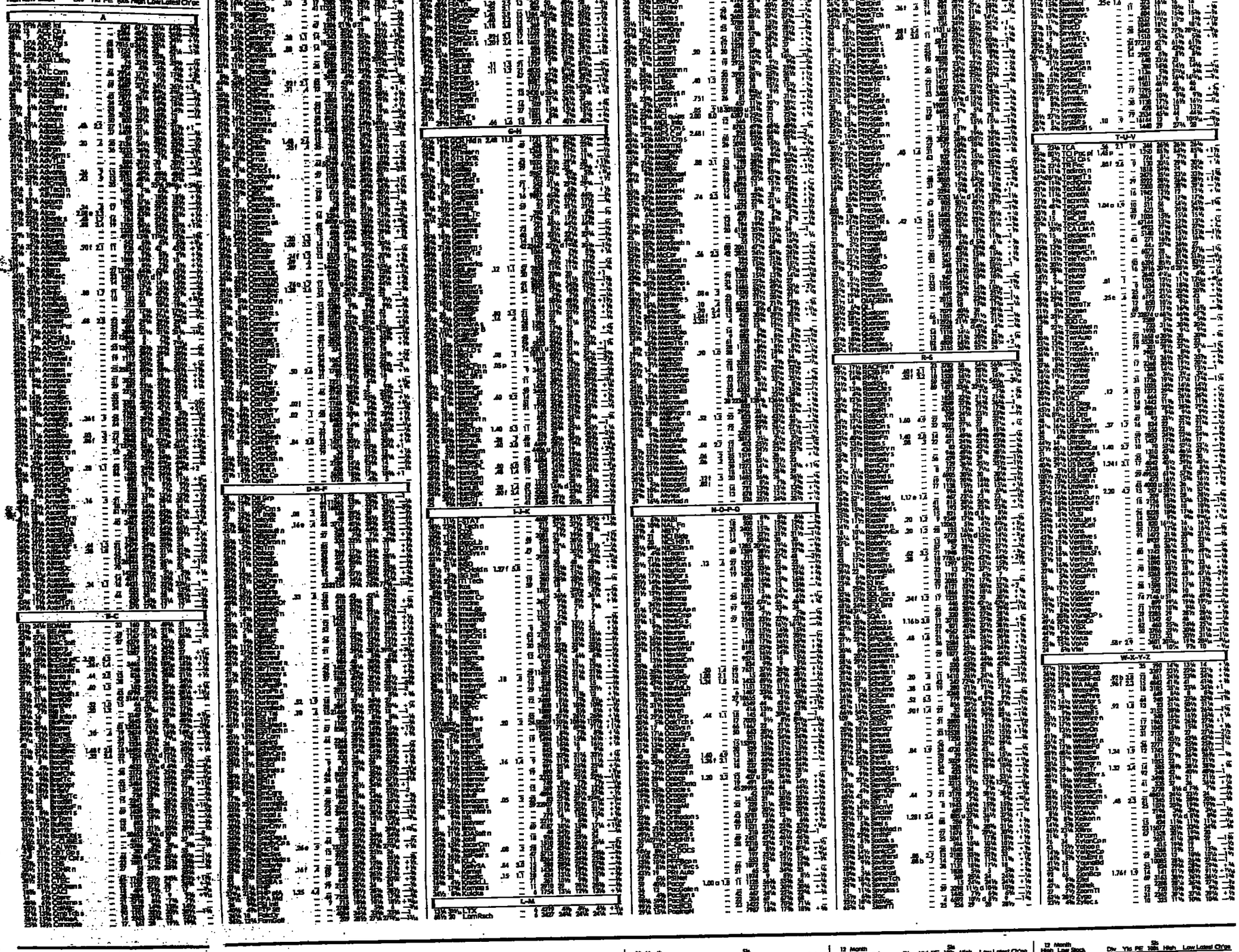
The Luxury Collection • *Bali*, Sheraton Laguna Nusa Dua.

هكذا من الاصل

NASDAQ

Monday's 4 p.m.

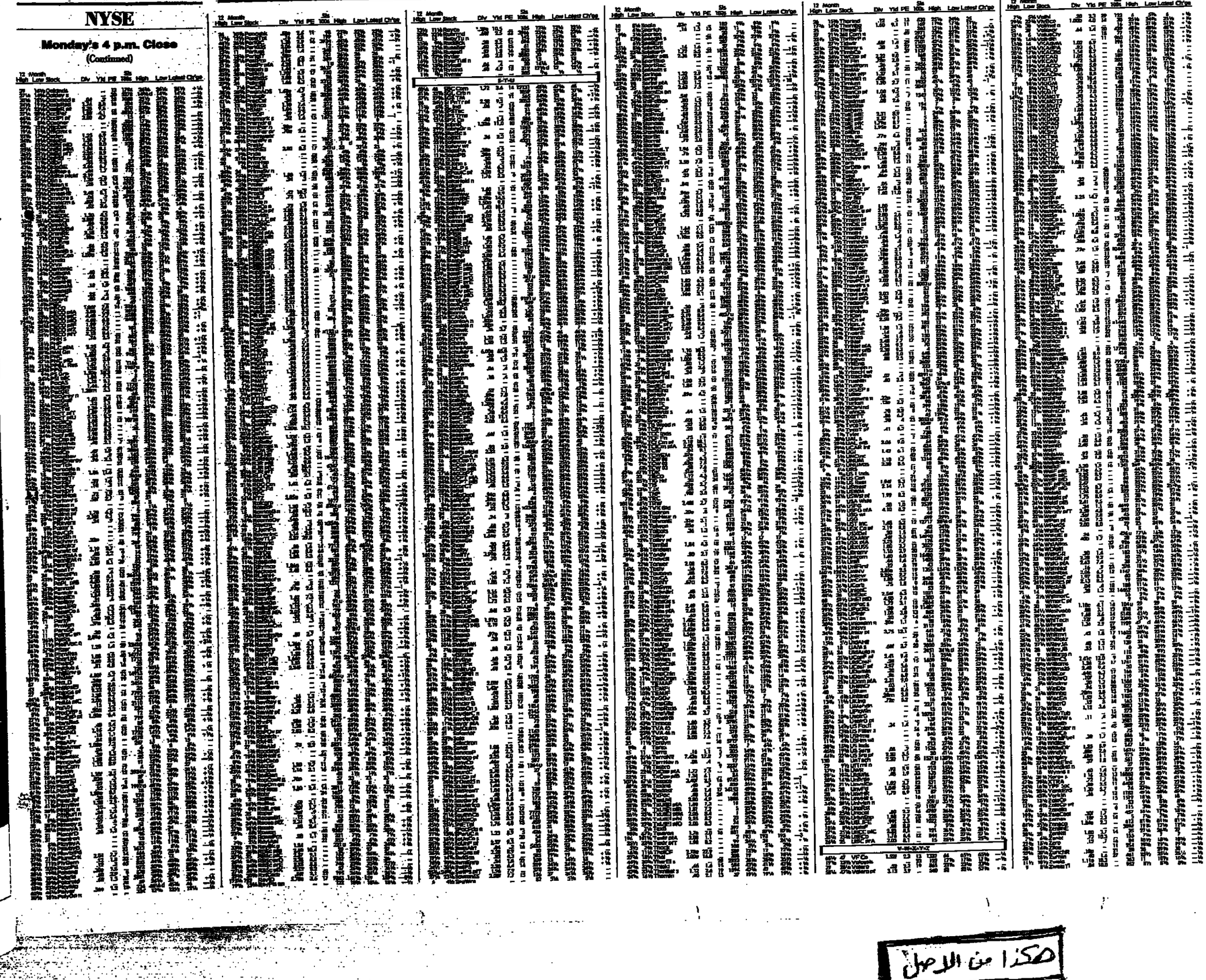
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.



NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)



هكذا من الأصل

WORLD ROUNDUP

Rice Catches His 1,000th Pass as 49ers Defeat Saints

Maradona Tested Himself

SOCCER Diego Maradona, the former captain of Argentina's national soccer team, told an Italian newspaper that he avoided matches when self-administered tests for drugs showed positive results. But he denied allegations that his urine sample was switched with that of an opponent in a drug test given after a match last August between Maradona's Boca club and Estudiantes.

The sample from the other player was positive, while Maradona's was negative, but Maradona has not played for Boca since and checked into a Swiss drug clinic shortly after the match.

"It's a load of nonsense," Maradona said "For years I have done my own anti-doping controls on my own, during the week before the match. And if I tested positive in my tests, I did not play." *(Reuters)*

College Team Investigated

FOOTBALL Officials at Boston College are investigating possible gambling-related activity by members of its football team. An upset loss on Oct. 31 at Pittsburgh, a stunning defeat in an already disappointing 4-5 season for the Eagles, provoked renewed speculation about gambling and game fixing by football players in the Boston College community.

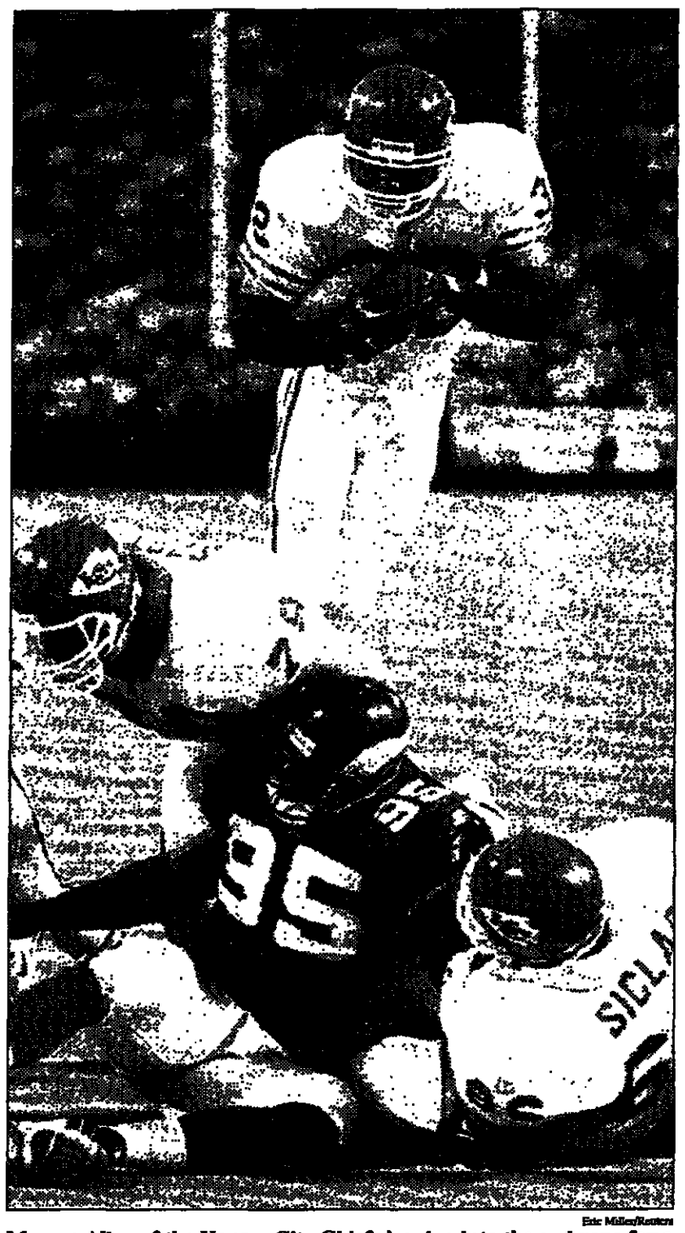
Six Boston College basketball games were fixed during the 1978-79 season, a scandal that led to a 10-year prison sentence for a former player, Rick Kuhn. *(NYT)*

Bengal Should Recover

FOOTBALL Scott Brumfield, a guard for the Cincinnati Bengals, is expected to recover fully from a cervical spinal-cord concussion injury he suffered in Sunday's game against the Baltimore Ravens.

Brumfield remained hospitalized at the shock trauma center of the University of Maryland Medical Center on Monday.

Paul Sparling, a trainer for the Bengals, said Brumfield had limited use of his legs, but had recovered full use of his arms. Brumfield was carried from the field on a stretcher after colliding with teammate Tony McGee. *(AP)*



Eric Miller/Reuters

Marcus Allen of the Kansas City Chiefs leaping into the end zone for a touchdown in the second quarter of the Chiefs' victory over the Vikings.

The Associated Press

Jerry Rice became the first NFL player with 1,000 career receptions in San Francisco's victory over New Orleans.

Rice caught a 36-yard touchdown pass, set up another score with his historic catch and recovered an onside kick that sealed the 24-17 triumph.

"*What can I say about him?*" said one of the 49ers' offensive linemen, Chris Dalman. "He's the best? There'll never be another one like him? Thank God he's on our team? They're all clichés, but they're all true when you talk about Jerry."

Rice got his 1,000th catch in the fourth quarter Sunday night when he grabbed a 9-yard toss from Steve Young, who scored on a quarterback sneak on the next play to put the visiting 49ers up 24-14. New Orleans kicked a field goal with 2:16 left and then tried the onside kick that Rice recovered.

Chiefs 21, Vikings 5 *At Minneapolis,* Greg Hill ran for two late touchdowns as the Chiefs beat the punchless Vikings. One week after gaining only 24 yards on the ground in a loss to Denver, the Chiefs ran for 202 yards. They held Minnesota scoreless until Brad Johnson's 1-yard pass to Cris Carter with 1:28 left.

The Chiefs' Marcus Allen tied Walter Payton's career record with his 110th rushing touchdown. Allen also caught his 566th pass to match Roger Craig's career mark for running backs and played in his 199th game to equal the record for runners set by Mosi Tatupu.

"I had envisioned a lot of things when I came into this league," said Allen, who also gained 89 yards to move past O.J. Simpson into seventh place on the career yardage list with 11,321. "But some of these things that are occurring now, I never thought would happen."

Bills 38, Redskins 13 Thurman Thomas and backup Darick Holmes combined for 229 yards rushing and four touchdowns as host Buffalo snapped Washington's seven-game winning streak. Holmes finished with 122 yards and three touchdowns, while Thomas gained 107 and scored once. Jim Kelly was 19-of-23 for 206 yards, and ran 4 yards for a touchdown. The Bills held the National Conference's rushing leader, Terry Allen, to 49 yards on 15 carries.

Seahawks 23, Oilers 16 At Seattle, Michael McCrary blocked Al Del Greco's field goal attempt in the final minute, then picked the ball up and lateraled to Robert Blackmon who

NFL ROUNDUP

scored on a 61-yard return with four seconds left. The Seahawks improved their record to 3-1 since John Friesz replaced Rick Mirer as their starting quarterback.

Patriots 42, Dolphins 23 Ben Coates scored the go-ahead touchdown on a 23-yard reception, then raced down the sidelines to complete an 84-yard pass play as the host Patriots won for the sixth time in seven games. Drew Bledsoe completed 30 of 41 passes for 419 yards and three touchdowns, and Curtis Martin ran for three scores for New England. Miami has lost five of its last six.

In games reported in some editions Monday:

Eagles 31, Cowboys 21 Philadelphia picked off two late passes by Troy Aikman, including one that was returned the length of the field for a touchdown. Aikman threw an interception to set up the Eagles' go-ahead field goal, then was picked off again while trying to throw the ball away after the host Cowboys reached the Philadelphia 3-yard line in the final minute.

Falcons 20, Panthers 17 At Atlanta, Jamal Anderson rushed for a career-high 109 yards as the Falcons won for the first time this season. Atlanta's defense shut down Carolina after Kerry Collins left with an injured knee early in the third quarter following a late hit by Chuck Smith.

Giants 16, Cardinals 8 Danny Kanell, a rookie, guided the Giants after their starting quarterback, Dave Brown, left with back spasms in the first quarter of an injury-filled game. Kanell threw a 24-yard touchdown pass in the fourth quarter and Jesse Campbell's interceptions set up two of Brad Daluiso's three field goals. The visiting Cardinals lost their starting quarterback, the former Giant Kent Graham, with a knee injury late in the first period, and the Giants' Tyrone Wheatley was taken off the field on a stretcher after getting a concussion late in the game.

Bengals 24, Ravens 21 At Baltimore, Doug Pelfrey kicked a 34-yard field goal as time expired to give Cincinnati its second straight victory under coach Bruce Coslet. The Bengals picked off four of Vinny Testaverde's passes and overcame an 18-point halftime deficit.

Packers 28, Lions 18 Brett Favre didn't miss Antonio Freeman or Robert Brooks. Playing without his two best receivers, Favre still threw for four touchdowns as the Packers got their 12th straight victory at Lambeau Field.

Steelers 42, Rams 6 Jerome Bettis ran for 129 yards and two touchdowns to lead the host Steelers over the Rams, his former team. Erric Pegram scored on a 91-yard kickoff return and a 17-yard run, while Kordell Stewart scored twice on quarterback draws for Pittsburgh.

Chargers 26, Colts 19 Junior Seau and the San Diego Chargers harassed Jim Harbaugh into his worst game for the slumping Colts. The visiting Chargers intercepted four of Harbaugh's passes and sacked him six times.

Bears 13, Buccaneers 10 After Chicago took a 13-10 lead on Raymont Harris's 1-yard touchdown run, Bryan Cox made three tackles to stop Tampa Bay short of first downs. The Bears tried to talk Cox into having surgery for his broken thumb last week, and didn't want him to go back into the game with about six minutes left. But Cox insisted after getting into a brief sideline shoving match with the team's trainer.

Shaquille Hits a Peak for Flat Lakers

By Scott Howard-Cooper
Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES — Turning up the intensity in the second half with Shaquille O'Neal's hand on the controls, the Los Angeles Lakers escaped with a 91-85 victory over the Minnesota Timberwolves before 15,407 at the Forum, more than 2,000 short of capacity.

"The crowd was flat, the players were flat," said Del Harris, the Lakers' coach, Sunday night after his team had opened the season 2-0 for the first time since the 1987-88 season.

"At halftime, everybody warmed up. We realized this was going to be a struggle. The crowd got into it, and the players did too."

O'Neal was already smoking by intermission with 17 points and 13 rebounds. He finished with 35 points, 19 rebounds and three blocked shots, receiving help from Nick Van Exel who contributed 13 points and 11 assists.

"We just have to get up for lesser teams," O'Neal said.

The Lakers' Kobe Bryant moved into the record books by playing in a regular-season game at the age of 18 years, two months and 11 days, beating the record of 18 years, four months set by Philadelphia's Stanley Brown in 1947. Bill Willoughby debuted at 18 years, five months on Oct. 23, 1975, the same night Darryl Dawkins first appeared at 18 years, nine months.

Jermaine O'Neal of the Trail Blazers, no relation to Shaquille, is about seven weeks younger than the Bryant, but has opened the season on the injured list.

Bryant got a reaction from the crowd just preparing to check in, the cheers coming when he stood to take off his sweats. He entered at the next stoppage, with 2:58 remaining in the first quarter, earning a second ovation. He came out with 8:36 left in the half. That was it for the pro debut: six minutes, one missed shot, one rebound, one foul, one turnover and one block.

NBA ROUNDUP

"Shaq just took it to a different level on defense," said Harris after the game. "Everybody will talk about the 35 points and 19 rebounds. That's the obvious thing. But the big thing was, he set the tone on defense."

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Knicks 113, Hornets 88 The early returns are in on the Larry Johnson-Anthony Mason trade; and the voters are leaning heavily toward the New York Knicks.

Johnson got the better of Mason on Sunday, and the rest of the Knicks did the same to the Charlotte Hornets in an overpowering victory. New York, with only five players back from last season's team, improved to 2-0 heading into a Tuesday night meeting with Shaquille O'Neal and the Lakers.

Displaying an explosive offense unlike anything seen at Madison Square Garden in several years, New York jumped out to a 26-point lead in the first quarter and cruised to a lopsided victory.

John Starks led six Knicks in double figures with 17 points. Patrick Ewing had 16, John Wallace and Allan Houston had 14 apiece, Johnson scored 12 and Charlie Ward pitched in 11.

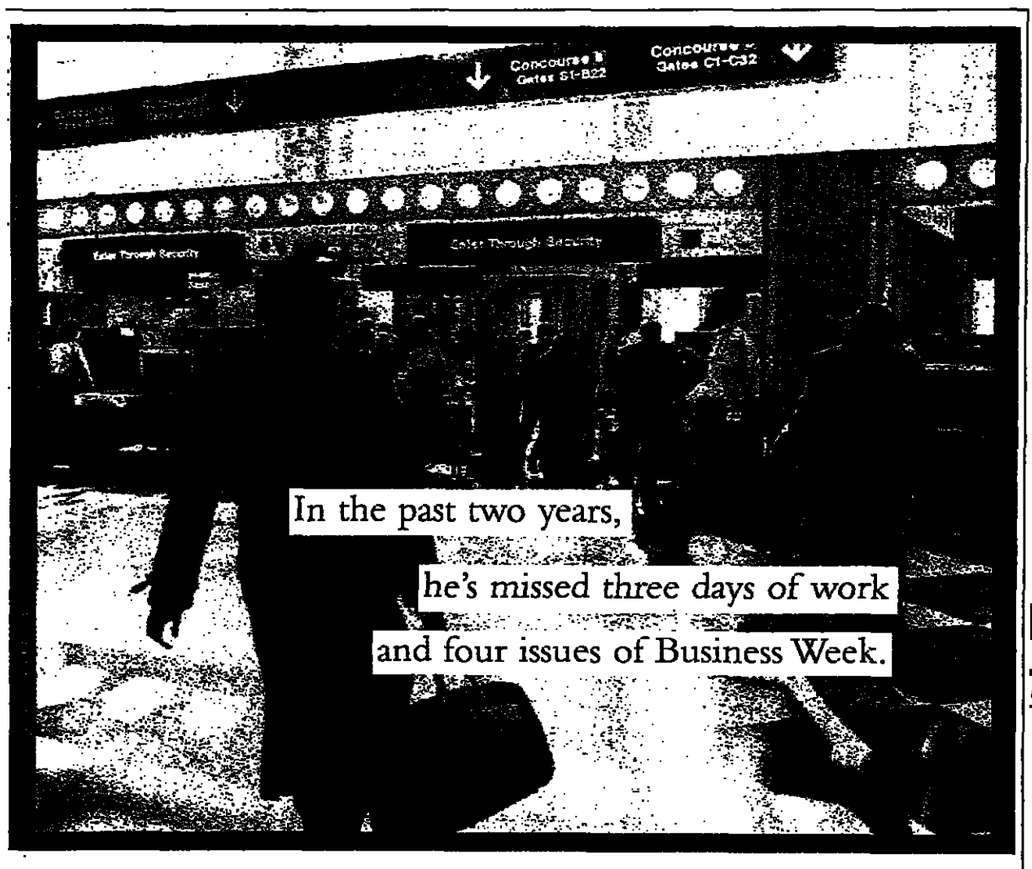
New York's home opener also marked the return of Mason to his home town to play against the team with which he spent the past five seasons. Mason said he expected to be booed, but he was greeted by loud applause in pregame introductions.

Johnson defended Mason tightly and dunked over him on a 3-on-2 break five minutes into the game. Mason finished with just 10 points and two rebounds in 40 minutes.

Nuggets 88, Spurs 78 Denver won on the road against an injury-depleted Spurs team.

San Antonio, missing stalwarts David Robinson, Will Perdue and Chuck Person, shot only 32 percent for the game, with Dominique Wilkins going 1-for-13.

Warriors 105, Grizzlies 95 Chris Mullin reached 15,000 points, scoring 24 for visiting Golden State. The game was tied at 88 with 5:36 left before the Warriors scored seven straight points.



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SPORTS

Politician Invades Field in Brazil

Reuters

A Brazilian championship match at the Maracana stadium descended into chaos when directors from both clubs interrupted the Vasco da Gama-Botafogo game to protest decisions made by referees.

Play was delayed on Sunday for more than 20 minutes when Eurico Miranda, a Vasco director and a member of Brazil's Congress, ran onto the field to protest the goal that gave Botafogo a 1-0 lead.

Witnesses said Miranda threatened police who tried to usher him off the field, warning them that he had parliamentary immunity from their authority. Vasco scored two goals after the interruption and eventually won the game, 2-1.

After the second Vasco score, however, Carlos Alberto Montenegro, president of the Botafogo club, followed Miranda's example and rushed onto the field to argue with the referee.

Montenegro said: "I told the referee that he was a coward and a failure."

After Botafogo's goal, Vasco argued that Botafogo's striker, Tulio, was offside when he headed in the ball.

Antonio Lopes, Vasco's coach, was first onto the field, running straight toward the referee Jorge Travassos, followed by Miranda and a horde of club officials, police officers and reporters.

Lopes and Miranda left the field after 10 minutes of wrangling, but Miranda then sat on the Vasco substitutes' bench and refused police instructions to leave, holding up play for another 12 minutes.

Ranielli equalized for Vasco from a free kick, then Edmundo scored the winner, sparking Montenegro's protest.

Play was delayed for another five minutes, with reporters, other officials and players once again joining in the fracas and police attempting to restore order.

Miranda, elected to Congress two years ago after a campaign directed al

World Soccer

most exclusively at Vasco fans, said he had no regrets about his field appearance. "It depends on the moment," he said. "Their goal was scandalous, a clear offside. You can't just let something like that pass."

Palmeiras stayed top of the standings after a 1-0 victory over Flamengo. Cruzeiro remained second after a 2-1 victory over Atletico Mineiro in a derby match in Belo Horizonte, watched by 87,000.

ARGENTINA Cesar Luis Menotti emerged victorious as his Independiente team beat Carlos Bilardo's Boca Juniors club in a grudge match between Argentina's two World-Cup-winning coaches.

The 1-0 defeat, in a match played in Boca's Bombonera stadium, left Boca 11 points behind leading River Plate with only nine matches to play. It was the first time in 23 years that teams coached by the pair had clashed.

Menotti, who led Argentina to a World Cup victory in 1978, and Bilardo, triumphant in 1986, have entirely different views on how the game should be played and share a bitter personal rivalry. Bilardo favors a win-at-all-costs approach, while Menotti prefers his teams to play with style and panache.

Nestor Fabbri, one of Boca's defenders, was sent off in the 60th minute. Six minutes later, Francisco Guerrero scored the winner to keep Independiente second in the standings.

■ **Italy Recalls Lentini**

Gigi Lentini, 27, once the world's most expensive player, has been recalled to the Italian national team for Wednesday's friendly match against Bosnia.

In August 1992, Milan bought Lentini from Torino for a reported $14 million. A year later, he suffered head injuries in a car accident that left him in a coma for 24 hours. Lentini, who plays for Atalanta, last played for Italy against Switzerland in May 1993.

Jamal A Wilson/AFP

Tom Dooley hugging Claudio Reyna after America's first goal.

U.S. Beats Emotional Guatemala

By Alex Yannis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An emotional Guatemalan team and a crowd at RFK Stadium that cheered primarily for the visitors could not stop the United States from starting its World Cup qualifying campaign with a 2-0 victory.

Guatemala was playing for the first time since 84 people were killed in a stadium stampede in Guatemala City on Oct. 16, before a scheduled game against Costa Rica.

Second-half goals by Eric Wynalda and Brian McBride gave the United States the victory on Sunday.

Wynalda scored his 26th goal for the United States in the 55th minute, when he collected a precise cross by Claudio Reyna and blasted the ball into the net.

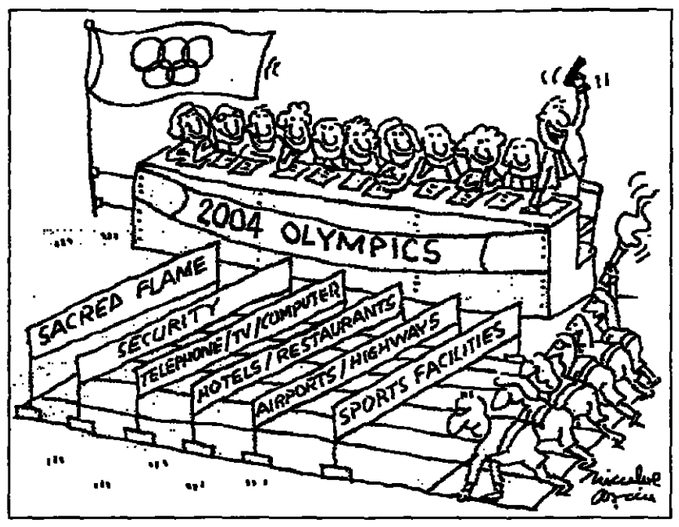
McBride scored his first goal in his debut for the United States in the 89th minute, when he outran a defender and converted Wynalda's low cross.

Encouraged by the majority of the crowd of 30,082, the visitors engaged the Americans in a physical battle.

"We knew that people were coming from all over the United States to cheer for us," Martin Guerra Machon, the Guatemalan midfielder, said. "We're sorry we didn't win for them. It was a sad moment for us. We wanted the referee to have a moment of silence for the tragedy, but he never did it."

Officials of the U.S. Soccer Federation said a moment of silence was announced just before the national anthems were played but that the players did not hear the announcement because of the crowd noise.

The game was the first of six contests in seven weeks for the U.S. team, which is in Group 1 with Guatemala, Trinidad and Tobago and Costa Rica. Two will advance to the six-team final regional qualifying round. Three teams from the final round will advance to the World Cup in France in 1998.



OLYMPICS: *Rome Is Favorite for 2004*

Continued from Page 1

Olympics are Athens, Buenos Aires, Cape Town, Istanbul, Lille, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Juan, Seville, Stockholm and St. Petersburg. The IOC will name four or five finalists in March, expected to include Athens, Cape Town, Rome and Stockholm.

With or without Nebiolo, Rome is an exceptional choice. Its bid is surprisingly free of controversy. Three-quarters of its facilities are in place, many from the 1960 Olympics. The bidding committee has secured 160 guarantees of support from the government, private business and security forces. The elegance of the 1990 Italian soccer World Cup is a fresh memory.

Some believe, perhaps romantically, that the IOC will decide between Rome and Athens, the two cradles of Western civilization. It would be a compelling choice. Rome claims to own more than half of the world's monuments; Athens is the birthplace of the Olympics itself.

To a much greater extent than Atlanta, each city is prey to the traffic and organizational problems which so upset the IOC last summer. In response Rome plans to extend its metro to the Olympic stadium, and to set aside a third highway lane for official IOC traffic, to help guarantee that athletes and officials will make their events on time.

Besides planning an airport, a metro extension and a highway, Athens hopes to prove itself by hosting the Athletics World Championships in August. A spectacular, trouble-free event could improve Athens' chances a month before the IOC vote. More intriguingly, the meet will bring Athens head-to-head against Nebiolo. The World Championships is Nebiolo's personal creation.

The southern Europeans will face a strong challenge from Stockholm. Provided they can hold the support of Scandinavian environmentalists, the Swedes would surely provide the safest, surest, most trouble-free organization, as well as a beautiful, peaceful setting on the water. Many believed the presentation of their bid in Atlanta was superior.

Atlanta's problems were magnified in part because its organizers didn't have much to work with. The corporations came raiding, and the national TV coverage was ruthlessly pro-American. The plain face of Atlanta provided no balance; there was no beauty to offset the rampant commercial interests.

A year ago Cape Town was a magical option for 2004. No doubt many IOC members craved the idea of aligning themselves to Nelson Mandela's vision of a new South Africa, of sharing in the credit. But with each passing month the potential answers to South Africa's problems grow more complicated. To vote for Cape Town would mean investing the Olympic ideal in South Africa. It would be a huge risk; it would be noble and honest. The IOC members might respond by saying that it is beyond their capabilities. Judging by how easily they were peeved by Atlanta, that response might be true.

Mighty Ducks, Again, Rally in Last Minute

The Associated Press

For the second time this season, the Mighty Ducks of Anaheim pulled their goaltender for an extra attacker in the last minute against the Colorado Avalanche. For the second time, the Ducks rallied to tie.

The Ducks were losing, 1-0, Sunday night when a penalty call against the Avalanche gave them a power play.

NHL Roundup

They pulled Guy Hebert, and Roman Oksiuta scored the tying goal with 1.4 seconds left.

Colorado's coach, Marc Crawford, was livid because he felt the Anaheim Arena's timekeeper had stopped the clock before referee Paul Devorski blew his whistle for a tripping penalty to Keith Jones with 1:45 left, giving the Ducks four extra seconds on the game clock.

"I don't know how a minor official, the guys who are supposed to have the luxury of video replay, can miss something like that," Crawford said. "It's something the league has to look into: who's running the operations here."

The Avalanche had held a 1-0 lead since 12:59 of the second period on a goal by Joe Sakic that needed TV replays to confirm.

The Ducks, who scored four goals in the third period at Colorado on Oct. 10 to pull out a 6-6 tie, took 29 shots on Sunday before they finally scored.

Blackhawks 4, Oilers 2 In Chicago, Tony Amonte, Denis Savard and Eric Daze scored power-play goals to lift the Blackhawks over Edmonton. The Blackhawks entered the game ranked 22d in the league in power-play conversions.

Blues 6, Stars 3 Brett Hull scored twice and a rookie, Harry York, got his third goal in three games as the host Blues ended a four-game losing streak. Another rookie, Jim Campbell, also scored for the Blues. The game drew just 14,386, the smallest-ever crowd for an NHL game at the three-year-old Kiel Center.

Canadiens 4, Coyotes 4 Vincent Damphousse deflected a slap shot by Stephane Quintal with 9:24 left in the third period, lifting visiting Montreal into a tie with Phoenix.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Miami	2	0	1.000	—
New York	2	0	1.000	—
Washington	1	1	.500	1
New Jersey	0	1	.000	1½
Orlando	0	1	.000	1½
Boston	0	2	.000	2
Philadelphia	0	2	.000	2

CENTRAL DIVISION

Cleveland	2	0	1.000	—
Detroit	2	0	1.000	—
Chicago	2	0	1.000	—
Milwaukee	2	0	1.000	—
Charlotte	1	1	.500	1
Indiana	0	2	.000	2
Atlanta	0	2	.000	2
Toronto	0	2	.000	2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	2	0	1.000	—
Utah	2	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	1	1	.500	1
Dallas	1	1	.500	1
Denver	1	1	.500	1
Vancouver	0	2	.000	2
San Antonio	0	2	.000	2

PACIFIC DIVISION

L.A. Lakers	2	0	1.000	—
L.A. Clippers	1	2	.500	1
Portland	1	1	.500	1
Sacramento	1	1	.500	1
Seattle	1	1	.500	1
Golden State	1	1	.500	1
Phoenix	0	2	.000	2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Charlotte 31 25 26 26— 88
New York 27 23 19 24—113

C: Goldwire 7-10 0-0 17, Dell 5-9 0-0 14. N.Y.: Starks 5-8 4-4 17, Ewing 5-17 6-6 16. Rebounds— 39 (Zidek 11), New York 35 (B.Williams 7). Assists—Charlotte 22 (Mason 6), New York 23 (Starks 7).

Denver 25 27 12 24— 88
San Antonio 18 16 22 22— 78

D: Pierce 4-7 7-8 15, McDyess 6-16 1-2 13; S.A.: Elliott 3-10 9-10 17, A.Johnson 6-13 1-2 14. Rebounds— 54 (McDyess 10), San Antonio 57 (Smith 10). Assists—Denver 24 (Jackson 10), San Antonio 16 (A.Johnson 7).

Golden State 33 19 23 30—105
Vancouver 28 26 25 26— 95

G.S.: Mullin 7-13 8-9 24, Sprewell 6-20 5-6 20, V: Pooler 8-20 1-1 21, Reeves 8-16 3-3 27. Assists—Golden State 21 (Mullin, Sprewell 7), Vancouver 30 (Anthony 6).

Minnesota 23 24 22 16— 85
L.A. Lakers 17 23 25 26— 91

M: Guglotta 10-25 5-5 26, Garnett 6-11 0-2 12; L.A.: O'Neal 14-28 7-13 35, Van Exel 6-16 1-1 13. Rebounds— 44 (Guglotta 14), Los Angeles 55 (O'Neal 19). Assists—Minnesota 23 (Porter 6), Los Angeles 23 (Van Exel 11).

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Buffalo	6	3	0	.667	167	138
New England	6	3	0	.667	244	188
Indianapolis	5	4	0	.556	159	171
Miami	4	5	0	.444	201	192
N.Y. Jets	1	8	0	.111	145	233
CENTRAL						
Pittsburgh	7	2	0	.778	206	126
Houston	5	4	0	.556	199	176
Baltimore	3	6	0	.333	217	256
Cincinnati	3	6	0	.333	180	202
Jacksonville	3	6	0	.333	172	181
WEST						
Denver	7	1	0	.875	223	134
Kansas City	6	3	0	.667	179	148
San Diego	5	4	0	.556	198	218
Oakland	4	4	0	.500	179	148
Seattle	4	5	0	.444	164	216

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Philadelphia	7	2	0	.778	211	179
Washington	7	2	0	.778	205	153
Dallas	5	4	0	.556	186	148
N.Y. Giants	4	5	0	.444	148	162
Arizona	3	6	0	.333	127	204
CENTRAL						
Green Bay	8	1	0	.889	268	117
Minnesota	5	4	0	.556	146	152
Chicago	4	5	0	.444	132	175
Detroit	4	5	0	.444	187	187
Tampa Bay	1	8	0	.111	95	178
WEST						
San Francisco	7	2	0	.778	217	132
Carolina	5	4	0	.556	190	131
New Orleans	2	7	0	.222	138	204
St. Louis	2	7	0	.222	142	264
Atlanta	1	8	0	.111	160	244

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

New York Giants 16, Arizona 8
Atlanta 28, Carolina 17
Cincinnati 24, Baltimore 21
Green Bay 28, Detroit 18
Philadelphia 31, Dallas 21
Pittsburgh 42, St. Louis 6
San Diego 24, Indianapolis 19
Chicago 13, Tampa Bay 10
Kansas City 21, Minnesota 6
Seattle 23, Houston 16
New England 42, Miami 23
Buffalo 38, Washington 13
San Francisco 24, New Orleans 17

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
x-Toronto	15	3	0	556	359	30
y-Montreal	12	6	0	536	457	24
y-Hamilton	8	10	0	426	576	16
Ottawa	3	15	0	252	534	6

WESTERN DIVISION

x-Calgary	13	5	0	608	375	26
y-Edmonton	11	7	0	459	354	22
y-Winnipeg	9	9	0	421	495	18
British Columbia	5	13	0	410	483	10
Saskatchewan	5	13	0	360	498	10

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff spot

SUNDAY'S RESULT

Calgary 46, Saskatchewan 23

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	8	1	4	20	41	23
N.Y. Rangers	6	6	3	15	51	45
Philadelphia	7	7	0	14	38	39
New Jersey	5	5	1	11	25	22
Tampa Bay	5	5	1	11	37	35
Washington	5	7	0	10	34	39
N.Y. Islanders	2	5	4	8	29	30

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	6	6	1	13	34	36
Hartford	5	3	2	12	32	28
Montreal	4	6	3	11	52	54
Ottawa	3	4	5	11	34	39
Boston	4	5	2	10	36	36
Pittsburgh	3	9	0	6	32	50

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Dallas	9	4	0	18	39	31
Chicago	8	5	2	18	40	36
Detroit	7	5	2	16	36	28
Toronto	6	6	0	12	36	39
St. Louis	6	8	0	12	44	45
Phoenix	5	6	2	12	34	37

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	8	4	3	19	51	32
Calgary	7	7	1	15	42	36
San Jose	6	6	3	15	45	48
Vancouver	7	5	0	14	39	38
Edmonton	7	7	0	14	47	44
Los Angeles	6	6	2	14	38	44
Anaheim	2	9	3	7	32	54

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Edmonton 1 0 1—2
Chicago 2 1 1—4

First Period: C-Amonte 7 (Suter, Daze) (pp). 2, E-Kovalenko 8 (Weight, Arnott) (pp). 3, C-Savard 4 (Carney, Craven) (pp). Second Period: C-Daze 3 (Zhamnov, Chelios) (pp). Third Period: C-Zhamnov 2 (Amonte, Blanck) 4, E-Lindgren 1 (Murray) Shots on goal: E-10-4-14—30. C- 7-12-2—21. Goalies: E-Joseph. C-Belfour.

Dallas 2 0 1—3
St. Louis 3 1 2—6

First Period: S.L.-York 3 (Turgeon, Kravchuk) (pp). 2, D-Hogue 5 (Gilchrist, Ledyard) 3, S.L., Hull 5 (Turgeon, Kravchuk) (pp). 4, S.L.-Pellerin 1 (Zalapsky) 5, D-Verbeek 3, Second Period: S.L.-Campbell 7 (Matteau, York) Third Period: S.L.-Courtnall 2, 8, D-Hogue 6 (Verbeek, Langenbrunner) 9, S.L.-Hull 6, Shots on goal: D- 13-9-6—28. S.L.- 11-10-4—25. Goalies: D-Irbe, Maog. S.L.-Casey.

Colorado 0 1 0 0—1
Anaheim 0 0 1 0—1

First Period: None. Second Period: C-Sakic 6 (Ozolinsh, Krupp) Third Period: A-Oksiuta 4 (Olausson, Jonsbo) (pp). Shots on goal: C-9-17-8-0—34, A- 8-12-10-2—32. Goalies: C-Billington. A-Hebert.

Montreal 2 1 1 0—4
Phoenix 1 1 2 0—4

First Period: M-Richer 6 (Thornton, Ruchinsky). 2, Phoenix, Tkachuk 4 (Drake, Roenick) (pp). 3, M-Recchi 7 (Kohnu, Savage) (pp). Second Period: Phoenix, Drake 2 (Kilger, Tkachuk) 5, M-Ruchinsky 4 (Carson, Kohnu) Third Period: Phoenix, Drake 3 (Roenick, Shannon) 7, Phoenix, Janney 4 (Doan, Numminen) (pp). 8, M-Damphousse 5 (Quintal, Recchi) Overtime: None. Shots on goal: M- 11-4-13-3—31. Phoenix 14-19-14-3—50. Goalies: M-Theodore. Phoenix, Khabibulin.

TENNIS

AMERITECH CUP

FINAL

Jana Novotna (2), Czech Republic, def. Jennifer Capriati, United States, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

SOCCER

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Paris SG 3, Bastia 0

STANDINGS: Paris SG 32 points; Monaco 29; Auxerre 28; Lens 24; Lille 23; Metz 22, Strasbourg 22; Bordeaux 21, Bastia 21, Rennes 21, Lyon 21; Guingamp 20; Nantes 18, Cannes 18; Marseille 17; Le Havre 16; Montpellier 15; Caen 14; Nice 10; Nancy 8.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

AC Parma 0, Fiorentina 0

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Composteia 1, Real Madrid 2

STANDINGS: Barcelona 26 points; Real Madrid 25, Deportivo Coruna 25; Valladolid 20; Real Betis 19; Atletico Madrid 17, Real Sociedad 17, Racing Santan ter 17; Valencia 16; Raya Vallecano 15, Athletic Bilbao 15, Espanyol 15; Tenerife 14; Celta Vigo 12; Oviedo 12, Sporting Gijon 12; Sevilla 11, Logrones 11; Compostela 9; Zaragoza 8; Extremadura 5; Hercules 4.

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

CONCACAF

United States 2, Guatemala 0
Canada 1, El Salvador 0

CRICKET

AUSTRALIAN CHAIRMAN'S XI VS. W. INDIES

MONDAY, IN LILAC HILL, AUSTRALIA

West Indies innings: 256-9 (50 overs)
Chairman's XI innings: 258-7 (42 overs)
Chairman's XI def. West Indies by 3 wickets.

TRANSITIONS

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

GOLDEN STATE—Traded C Rony Seikaly and C Clifford Rozier to Orlando for C Felton Spencer, C Jon Koncak and F Donald Royal. Waived G Anthony Harris.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"WHAT WAS I LIKE AS A KID?"

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD

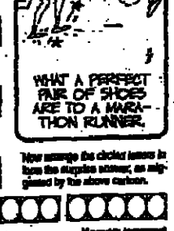
WIZARD of ID

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SESMY
GEITH
OSUREA
RALOPP



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

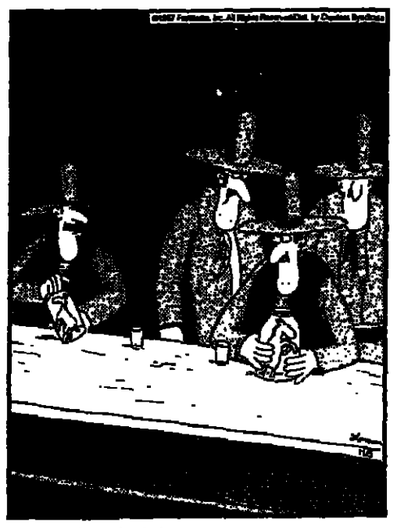
Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SIXTY OPERA MIDWAY VOLUME
Answer: How the car wash worker felt at the end of the day — WIPED OUT

BEETLE BAILEY

THE FAR SIDE



"Not bad, but you guys wanna see a *really* small horse?"

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ART BUCHWALD

Hitting Up the Sultan

WASHINGTON — Ernie King, the Democratic fund-raiser, landed at Crude Oil Airport in Upper Metaphor. He was taken by stretch limousine to the palace of the sultan of Sticky Gloo.

After several hours, he was escorted into the sultan's Royal Gymnasium where he fell to his knees and kissed the front tire on the Royal Exercise Bicycle.

Buchwald

"Oh, loyal and honorable exalted ruler, I come on behalf of the Democratic Party to ask for a political contribution for Upper Metaphor's dearest friend, the president of the United States."

□

"Why should I, the sultan of Sticky Gloo, donate to an American political party?"

"Because Metaphor's future and America's future are intertwined. There is talk that if you make a generous contribution to the election, the president and his wife will pay a visit to your country and play a game of golf with you."

"Is it legal for me to make a donation to one of your political parties?"

"Your highness, do you think that I'd be here if it were illegal? The American president is concerned about all his subjects. He considers Metaphor in the same bag as Kalamazoo. But he cannot be reelected unless people like you provide him with the funds to finance his campaign."

□

"If I give a modest amount, will I be treated well when I come to Washington?"

"Would you like to address Senator Chris Dodd's birthday party and sleep overnight in the Supreme Court?"

□

"That sounds good to me. Would it be possible for me to visit the CIA and see how my money's being laundered?"

"That could be arranged. Now how would you like to attend a picnic lunch at Camp David? It's only $250,000, and you get your picture taken with the first family's cat."

"I think that's a great idea. I have not been too happy with the oil royalties from the American gas stations, and this would give me a good chance to talk about it."

"That's why we're here. It's patriotic foreign leaders like you who help our political system run smoothly. If you give us $500,000, you can jog around the Reflecting Pool with the president and share an Egg McMuffin with him at McDonald's."

"That's a wonderful suggestion. It will get my country off the least-favored nations list for the way we beat women."

□

"For $1 million we will give you a pair of cuff links and a tie clip emblazoned with the seal of the United States."

"I'd rather have an AWAC."

"Done. Well, I have to be going. I'm due in South Dingbat for a meeting with Emperor Doughnut, who I hope will be as generous as your highness."

"I doubt it. He's known as the cheapest foreign leader in American politics."

Pain and Prejudice: Major Shakeup at the BBC

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

LONDON — John Birt cuts an unlikely figure for a revolutionary. He wears sober suits and peers through large glasses, he speaks slowly and monotonously. He is definitely not charismatic. Yet since becoming director general of the British Broadcasting Corp. four years ago, he has shaken up the organization almost beyond recognition.

His premise was simple. "There was a widespread sense in the late 1980s and early 1990s that the BBC was very inefficient and needed to put its house in order to offer greater value for money," he said in an interview in his office in Broadcasting House. "If the BBC didn't sort itself out and become as efficient as *the marketplace, then it was* going to go into decline."

Taking over a sprawling empire of creative program makers and technicians, he introduced centralized management techniques, punished inefficiency, dismissed thousands of staff members and looked for fresh ways of saving money.

The corporation was stunned and, as morale plummeted, Birt became the focus of fear for many. "Ask him why everyone in the BBC hates him," suggested one former BBC news reporter who was forced into early retirement. Instead, Birt was posed a different question: What *was his response to all the abuse* thrown at him by the press, by former BBC employees and occasionally even by current staff members?

"The abuse is a reality," he said. "It's something I have had to learn to live with and I don't think it's different for anyone at the center of public life. There is always opposition and you have to understand where it comes from. Some of it is sincere and well-intentioned; some of it is insincere, and some of it is extremely ill-intentioned."

Universal Pictorial Press
Birt and wife, Jane, at 10 Downing Street.

Still, if a thick skin is a necessary ingredient of leadership, Birt has shown convincingly that he does not bow easily to criticism or, indeed, mockery. While accused by his foes of turning the BBC into a bureaucracy ruled by gray men in gray suits, he believes his strategy for *modernizing the corporation will* enable it to survive as the world's most successful public broadcaster.

The 51-year-old director general sees his primary task as that of turning the BBC into an efficient noncommercial domestic broadcaster capable of withstanding competition from private British terrestrial channels and the satellite-delivered programs that now reach 20 percent of British homes. Within 18 months, the corporation will start a 24-hour domestic television news channel to complement *BBC1 and BBC2.*

Even more ambitious, the BBC is seeking a higher international profile to exploit its rich archives and other programs. It is nearing agreement on a $300 million joint venture with Flextech Tele-Communications Inc.'s British subsidiary to deliver eight pay-TV channels with BBC programs in Britain by next summer.

While these objectives are not an issue, the way Birt has set out to achieve them has placed him at the center of an emotional debate in which many British opinion makers are all too ready to take sides: some say he is saving the BBC; others say he is destroying it.

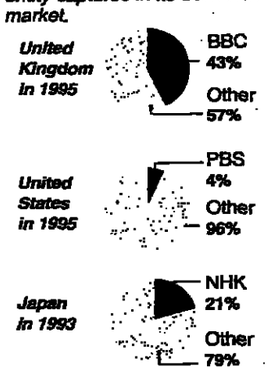
Part of the problem is the extraordinary prestige that the BBC has always enjoyed *in Britain, in World War II as* a symbol of resistance to Nazi Germany and to this day as a reliable source of news, a creative force in drama, comedy and music and, above all, a protector of British values. With British politicians and even royalty mired in embarrassing scandals of late, "Auntie," as the BBC is affectionately known, is widely viewed here as the last solid pillar of the Establishment.

Today, when television viewers have the choice of a growing number of channels, Britons still turn overwhelmingly to the BBC on patriotic occasions, whether they be royal weddings or commemorations *of the 50th anniversary of D-Day*, or even crucial soccer matches. This summer, when England played Germany in a European cup semi-final, 20 million people followed the game on the BBC compared with the six million who watched the game on the private channel.

At the same time, the corporation is a very special kind of media giant. It is a nonprofit public broadcaster which depends on license fee payments to cover its $3.4 billion annual budget. In other words, it *is effectively owned by* everyone who pays $136 per television set per year for the right to receive its programs.

Audience Share

Percent of viewers that the public television broadcasting entity captures in its domestic market.



Source: McKinsey Report commissioned by the BBC

The New York Times

Unsurprisingly, the British, who spend an average of 45 hours a week tuned into BBC radio or television, feel possessive about the corporation. "The BBC is loved and supported by the great majority of the population — and they like it a lot better than they like politicians," Polly Toynbee, a newspaper commentator, wrote recently.

In general, the corporation has also stood up to increased competition. In 1982, BBC1 and BBC2 were averaging 50.5 percent of the viewing audience, although the arrival of Channel 4 in 1983 and of News Corp.'s satellite-delivered British Sky Broadcasting in 1991 had eroded its share to 43.2 percent by 1995. But it still draws huge audiences with soap operas ("EastEnders"), dramas (Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice") and current affairs (the confessional interview with Princess Diana).

Thus, when Birt began spawning change, first as deputy director general from 1987 to 1992 and then as director general, he was not only trying to modernize an antiquated *and badly run broadcasting group;* he was also meddling with a cornerstone of British society.

In his view, there was no alternative. By the mid-1980s, with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher busily shrinking the public sector and openly hostile toward what she viewed as the BBC's anti-government slant, the corporation saw it could no longer count on a real increase in its license fee income. It therefore had to find new resources from savings.

In reality, he was not alone in believing that, for all too long, the BBC was run like a creative welfare state, with overstaffed departments financed from a central budget and few checks and balances. The first move, then, was to introduce an "internal market" that required different departments to buy programs and services from *each other or, if cheaper, from outside* the organization. And sharp job cuts followed, with total staff falling from 24,000 in 1990 to 19,500 today. The result was a $450 million savings over five years.

Soon the British press was full of "leaked" stories mocking the new regime: the Pronunciation Unit that demanded payment for guidance on a strange name; the music editor who found it cheaper to buy a CD in a nearby shop than to rent it from *the BBC's archives.*

But Birt, an Oxford-educated engineer who made his career in private television, was not about to apologize. "As you move from a world in which services are delivered free to one in which you have to buy things, well, yes, there are more accountants," he said. "But we know for the first time in our history how much things cost and how we value them."

PEOPLE

TABLOID frenzy: The Sunday Mirror reports that **Princess Diana** has fallen in love with a 36-year-old Muslim heart surgeon and wants him to become her second husband. In a story splashed over most of its first five pages, the tab linked the princess's name to **Hasnat Khan**, an unmarried British-based cardiac specialist whose family lives in Pakistan. And it quoted an unnamed "friend" *of Diana as saying she hoped he would father* a half-sister to her two sons, **Princes William** and **Harry**. "The princess is desperately in love," the tabloid quoted the "friend" as saying. "On the one hand, she wants the world to know. But on the other hand, she is understandably concerned that her enthusiasm may send him running."

□

And, if you believe that, you'll love this: The News of the World reported that **Michael Jackson**'s nurse has conceived a baby boy by the rock star through artificial insemination and *that the birth is due in February. The paper* quoted **Debbie Rowe**, who it said has known Jackson for 15 years and had helped treat him for the ailment that has lightened his skin, as saying he is paying her $528,000 to have the baby. It said Rowe revealed details of her pregnancy to "friends" in taped conversations that the paper acquired, and did not say who gave it the tapes or whether it had paid for them. The paper said Jackson and Rowe had no plans to marry. It said Rowe told the friends that Jackson will raise the child himself and that she will have visiting rights.

□

France's literary season kicked off Monday with the awarding of two major prizes. The French writer **Genevieve Brisac** won the Femina prize for her fourth novel, "Un Weekend de Chasse a la Mere" (A Weekend Hunting Mother), and **Jacqueline Harpman** of Belgium and **Jean Rolin** of France shared the Medicis prize for their novels "Orlanda" and "The Organization."

□

A British woman who earned a place in the Guinness Book of Records for crossing four continents on foot has acknowledged that she cheated by hitching a lift for part of her 11-year odyssey. "I shouldn't be remembered as the first woman to walk around the world when I cheated," **Ffyona Campbell** said in an interview with the ITN television station. "I broke the unwritten rule of the Guinness Book of Records." Her marathon walk appears in the 1997 edition of the Guinness Book of Records as a journey of more than 31,000 kilometers (19,200 miles) between August 1983 and October 1994. But Campbell now says that while she was in the United States she had taken a lift with the truck that was following her for 1,600 kilometers.

□

Larry Flynt, the publisher of Hustler magazine, who was shot and partially paralyzed, is now an actor, making his debut as a judge in a film about his life, "The People vs. Larry Flynt." Directed by **Milos Forman**, the film was screened to rave reviews last month at the New York Film Festival. Now Flynt — who went all the way to the Supreme Court to defend his magazine on freedom-of-speech grounds — is receiving some unusually positive press, in some cases being called a folk hero. "I have trouble with that hero label," said Flynt. The cameo appearance was his first role, and "probably my last," he said.

□

How do you get to Madison Square Garden? On horseback, if you're **Bill Cosby**. Cosby was in perfect comedic if not equestrian form as he entered the arena at the National Horse Show for a salute to the retiring race horse Cigar. Cosby was led into the ring aboard his straight man — a very patient horse. "That was the longest moment of my life," Cosby said when he reached the ground. Then, he introduced his co-star: "My horse — Jello Pudding."

□

***Larry Hagman**, who played the smug and* scheming oil baron J.R. Ewing on television's "Dallas," has received the National Kidney Foundation's public service award for heightening awareness of organ donation after his own liver transplant in 1995.

□

Forget about pulling a **Candice Bergen** *and bowing out of the next Emmy race* — **Erika Slezak** says if nominated, she will run. "I think Candy was wrong," the five-time Emmy winner for the soap "One Life to Live" said in Parade magazine. "That's not the way this country is run. If you have one Pulitzer Prize, you deserve to try to achieve another." Bergen, a five-time Emmy winner for her work on "Murphy Brown," withdrew from consideration this year, saying she wanted to give others a chance.

Hasan Hamdan/The Associated Press
Ffyona Campbell, on her nonrecord-setting walk.

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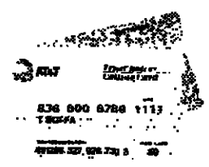

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